THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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THE BEAVER ARGUS

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, in the old ARGUS building, on THIRD STREET Beaver, Pa., at

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Single copies of the paper will be furnished, in wrappers, at five cents each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention, favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, Editor & Proprietor.

LAUGHING GAS

ADMINISTERED BY DR. MURRAY, BRIDGEWATER, PA., in extracting teeth. I have added to my many other facilities for the successful prosecution of my profession, this invaluable pain-killing agent. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most modern style. All work done as cheaply, and fifty per cent. better than at any other Steam Dental Establishment in the State. [my9'66:tf

For Sale.

PHILLISEE ISLAND, CONTAINING 108 ACRES; 1,000 Peach Trees, bearing, 150 Apple Trees, bearing, choice fruit, 10 D. Plum Trees, 15 Cherry Trees, 1 Quince Trees, 1 Pear Tree, and Grape Vines, all bearing, with 50 Acres of tillible ground, good House with 6 rooms, good Barn and Stable, with all the necessary Out Houses connected.

TERMS, $1,000 down, the balance in two years.

HENRY KINSEY.

[jan29:6t]

LAUGHING GAS!

COME ALL YE THAT HAVE BEEN SUFFERING the untold miseries of toothache, and dread of extraction, and you will find that Dr. Chandler & Co. are ready to relieve you by the use of the great pain destroyer LAUGHING GAS—and make their extraction a source of pleasure rather than of pain.

All dental operations performed in the best possible manner, and at reasonable terms as by any good Dentist in the county.

Office in Beaver Station, Rochester, Pa.

T. J. CHANDLER & CO.

[ja30'67—1y.

Coal and Nut Coal for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED THANKFUL FOR THE patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Rochester, Bridgewater, Beaver and surrounding country, that he is still prepared to furnish an excellent article of Coal and Nut Coal, on short notice, either delivered, or at the Bank, on the best of terms. The Bank is located on M'Kinley's Run, near Rochester, Pa. Orders left there, or at the Store of Thomas Allison, in Bridgewater, or at the Prothonotary's office in Beaver, will be promptly filled. Capt Seely is Agent, Rochester, Pa.

J. C. MOLTER, Bridgewater, Pa.

[jy17'67:1y.

HOWE'S SEWING MACHINES

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING RETIRED FROM the tailoring business, in Bridgewater, Pa., will in the future, devote his whole time and attention to the sale of Howe's Unrivalled Sewing Machines. His wareroom is in the building formerly occupied by himself and Mr. Miller, as a Tailor Shop. These Machines range in price from $65 to $5, and will be delivered in good order to persons purchasing them. An experienced person will accompany each machine sold, and the purchaser will be thoroughly instructed in its use. He will also keep sewing machine needles, machine oil, silk, thread and all articles needed in sewing, and dispose of them at reasonable rates. Thankful to the public for favors heretofore received, he solicits, in his new business, a continuance of the same.

JOSEPH BRAUN.

sept18:67:tf.

SPRING FASHIONS 1867.

BRIDGE STREET, BRIDGEWATER,

NEW ASSORTMENT MILLINERY WILL BE opened at my old stand, lately occupied by Mr. Daily, on Thursday, March 14th. I wish to inform my friends, and as many new ones as will please patronize me, that I am now receiving an entire new stock of Millinery, of the latest Spring Styles, and will be pleased with an early call.

MRS. S. REES.

mar13'67:1y.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after Nov. 25th, 1867, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows. [Train leaving Chicago at 4:50, P. M., leaves daily.] [Trains leaving Pittsburgh at 2.15 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Pittsburgh	645AM	930AM	215PM	200AM
Rochester	815	1040	335	310
Salem	1033	1220PM	535	458
Alliance	1140	105	630	550
Canton	1237PM	146	717	633
Massillon	1257	203	736	652
Orrville	136	240	813	728
Wooster	210	312	840	758
Mansfield	405	500	1024	940
Crestline	445	530	1055	1010
	600AM	610	1120	1015
Bucyrus	634	640	1150	1030
Upper Sandusky	715	722	1228AM	1115
Forest	749	755	1256	1142
Lima	910	910	211	1251PM
Van Wert	1043	1020	320	155
Fort Wayne	1230PM	1150	455	320
Columbia	117	1235AM	538	401
Warsaw	206	130	631	449
Plymouth	305	245	755	605
Valparaiso	442	415	926	735
Chicago	700	620	1120	920

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's
Chicago	720AM	1020PM	450PM	450AM
Valparaiso	933	1240AM	625AM	650
Plymouth	1031	235	810	845
Warsaw	1127	346	901	950
Columbia	1214PM	441	944	1038
Fort Wayne	115	610	1030	1140
Van Wert	224	723	1136	115PM
Lima	330	827	1231AM	237
Forest	430	945	141	405
Upper Sandusky	503	1010	206	438
Bucyrus	538	1050	244	525
Crestline	605	1125	310	600
	625	1150	320	600AM
Mansfield	657	1223PM	348	636
Wooster	840	143	516	822
Orrville	907	205	540	855
Massillon	943	235	613	939
Canton	1004	252	633	1000
Alliance	1100	335	730	1115
Salem	1132	404	759	1149
Rochester	125AM	540	910	215PM
Pittsburgh	230	645	1045	340

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leave Youngstown at 2:20 p. m; New Castle, 3:05 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 6:00 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 6:00 a. m; arr. at N. Castle, 8:25 a. m; Youngstown, 9:10.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:30 a. m; New Castle, 7:20 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Allegheny, 1:20 p. m; arrives New Castle, 6:20 p. m; Youngstown, 7:20 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Express, via. Youngstown, leaves Pittsburgh, 9:30 a. m; Homewood, 11:10 a. m; Laurence Junction, 11:50 a. m. Arrives at Youngstown, 12:50 p. m.

Returning, leaves Youngstown 5:30 p. m; Laurence Junction, 6:22 p. m; Homewood, 7:00 p. m. Arrives at Pittsburgh, 9:15 p. m.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 25, 1867, trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Cleveland	820AM	1210PM	......	345PM
Euclid Street	831	1221	......	356
Hudson	935	108	......	510
Ravenna	1010	141	......	543
Alliance	1110	224	......	640
Bayard	1144	252	......	....
Wellsville	120PM	415	......	....

GOING NORTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	......	Accom
Wellsville	850AM	410PM	......	....
Bayard	1022	535	......	....
Alliance	1115	615	......	715AM
Ravenna	1201PM	652	......	810
Hudson	1234	718	......	850
Euclid Street	137	804	......	1002
Cleveland	150	815	......	1015

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Bellair	150PM	610AM	1040AM	....
Bridgeport	200	625	1050	....
Steubenville	308	743	1158	....
Wellsville	445	845	140PM	700
Smith's Ferry	507	907	202	735
	000	000	000	000
Rochester	550	920	240	830
Pittsburgh	655	1055	350	945

GOING WEST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Pittsburgh	615AM	200PM	420PM	330PM
Rochester	725	305	530	440
	000	000	000	000
Smith's Ferry	812	343	615	547
Wellsville	840	420	655	625
Steubenville	950	520	753	....
Bridgeport	1112	630	857	....
Bellair	1125	640	910	....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves N. Philadelphia, 630 a. m. — Arrives Bayard, 955, am

Leaves Bayard 1[illegible]00 m. — Arrives N. Philadelphia 250pm.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Wall Paper! Window Shade JUST OPENED,

CHEAPER THAN EVER. ENGLISH PAPER, longest and widest in the market, at the Old Stand

DE ZOUCHE & CO.,

No. 112 Wood Street Near Corner of Fifth,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

DWELLING AND STORE SHADES, SHADE TRIMMINGS, OIL CLOTH, &c.,

IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PRICE

$60,000! $60,000!! $60,000!!!

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,

City of Allegheny, December 12th, 1867.

THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY DESIRES TO EFFECT a LOAN of $60,000. Bonds for which will be issued in sums of $1000 each, maturing 20 years from January 1st, 1868, with coupons attached for the payment of interest semi-annually in July and January, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

For terms apply to or address

R. B. FRANCIS, City Controller.

dec18'67:3m.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!

AT

No. 107 Market St., near 5th,

Pittsburgh.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT A large collection of NEW PAPER HANGINGS, Borders and Decorations for Dwellings, Churches, Halls, &c., which, together with a large assortment of WINDOW SHADES, we are prepared to dispose of at the lowest possible price FOR CASH. Call and see.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

jan26'68:3m.

WALL PAPER FOR 1868

Spring Supply at Reduced Rates

NOW OPENING.

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK

Ever brought to this city for many years.

Patterns New, For Halls, Parlors,
Colors Beautiful, Chambers,
And Prices Low, Churches, &c.

Those having houses to paper, and

MERCHANTS BUYING TO SELL AGAIN

SHOULD CALL AND EXAMINE THESE BEAUTIFUL Patterns of Wall Paper before purching elsewhere.

DECORATIVE BORDERS,

MOULDINGS AND ENRICHMENTS,

IN OAK AND FRESCO COLORS

PLAIN GROUNDS for PANELS

TO ANY SHADE OF COLOR,

Stile and Panel

Oaks and Marbles,

Ceilings, Borders & Fillings,

Flock and Gold Papers.

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

J. Shidle & Son,

56 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH,

feb29'67:3m.

ROCHESTER

MARBLE WORKS!

W. H. Marshall,

DEALER IN

ITALIAN & AMERICAN MARBLE

AND

MANUFACTURER OF

MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, MARBLE MANTLES, STONE AND MARBLE POSTS FOR CEMETERY LOTS.

Grind Stones

Of a superior quality on hand.

ALSO

AGENT FOR THE

Phenix Hydraulic Cements.

ALL PERSONS DESIRING MONUMENTS, OR Headstones, give us a call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. We have always on hand a large and superior stock of finished work, which we are selling lower than can be had in the city or can be had from strolling agents through the country. So beware of agents, call and examine for yourselves before purchasing.

feb 26'67:6m.

WANTED!

1000 Bushel of RYE

AT

WILSON & CO'S!

DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS IN FLOUR GRAIN AND MILL FEED.

WILSON'S STONE MILL, New Brighton, Pa.

mar4'67:3m

OH, WHY SHOULD THE SPIRIT OF MORTAL BE PROUD?

Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Like a swift, fleeting meteor, a fast flying cloud;
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
Man passeth from life to his rest in the grave.

The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade,
Be scattered around and together be laid;
And the young and the old, and the low and the high,
Shall moulder to dust and together shall lie.

The infant a mother attended and loved;
The mother that infant's affections who proved;
The husband that mother and infant who blessed,
Each, all, are away to their dwellings of rest.

The maid on whose cheek, on whose brow, in whose eye,
Shone beauty and pleasure—her triumphs are by;
And the memory of those who loved her and praised,
Are alike from the minds of the living erased.

The hand of the king that the sceptre hath borne;
The brow of the priest that the mitre hath worn;
The eye of the sage and the heart of the brave,
Are hidden and lost in the depth of the grave.

The peasant whose lot to sow and to reap;
The herdsman, who climbed with his goats up the steep;
The beggar, who wandered in search of his bread,
Have faded away like the grass that we tread.

The saint who enjoyed the communion of heaven,
The sinner who dared to remain unforgiven,
The wise and the foolish, the guilty and just,
Have quietly mingled their bones in the dust.

So the multitude goes, like the flowers or the weed
That withers away to let others succeed;
So the multitude comes, even those we behold,
To repeat every tale that has often been told.

For we are the same our fathers have been;
We see the same sights our fathers have seen—
We drink the same stream and view the same sun,
And run the same course our fathers have run.

The thoughts we are thinking our fathers would think;
From the death we are shrinking our fathers would shrink.
To the life we are clinging they also would cling;
But it speeds for us all, like a bird on the wing.

They loved, but the story we cannot unfold;
They scorned, but the heart of the haughty is cold;
They grieved, but no wail from their slumbers will come,
They joyed, but the tongue of their gladness is dumb.

They died, aye! they died; and we things that are now,
Who walk on the turf that lies over their brow,
Who make in their dwelling a transient abode,
Meet the things that they met on their pilgrimage road.

Yea! hope and despondency, pleasure and pain,
We mingle together in sunshine and rain;
And the smiles and the tears, the song and the dirge,
Still followed each other, like surge upon surge.

'Tis the wink of an eye, 'tis the draught of a breath;
From the blossom of health to the paleness of death,
From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud—
Oh why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

G. L. EBERHART, Editor.

BEAVER, March 11, 1868.

[COMMUNICATIONS FOR THIS DEPARTMENT OF THE PAPER, MUST BE ADDRESSED TO G. L. EBERHART, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.]

A correspondent sends us the following article upon the sound question:

The readers of the *Argus* have doubtless noticed, Prof. Eberhart does not think I am sound on the *sound* question, proposed some time past.

He thinks my position untenable, but I do not see it that way, and of course he will cheerfully grant me the privilege to sustain myself if I can.

He says; "We hold that where there is no ear, there can be no sound. If by any cause the air be so agitated as to produce sound-waves forcible enough to act upon the ear, within their limit, sound will be produced; but if no ear is within the limit of those sound-waves, then no sound will be produced. A million persons devoid of the sense of hearing might be within the limit of those waves, yet all would be silence; but the instant a *perfect ear* came within their limit the silence would be broken—Sound would follow."

I agree that the instant a perfect ear comes within their limit, then the sound will be *heard*, which clearly shows that sound existed or it could not have been heard. Either sound had been before produced, or the ear produced it. Now does Mr. Eberhart think that the ear acts on anything by which sound-waves are produced? If the ear does not produce the sound then it existed before coming in contact with the ear, or it could never get an existence. Does he not use hearing and sound as synonimous words? There is quite a difference between the non-existence of sound, and its not being heard. The ear is the organ by which we perceive sound, and *not* that by which it is produced.

Let us illustrate the position by a parallel example.

Suppose a box of candies stand on my shelf; would they be sweet if no body is permitted to taste them?

Following the same course of reasoning, he would have to say the quality we call sweet does not exist until some one is permitted to *taste* them; and that moment they would *acquire* that quality. Now, this is fair reasoning and to me it is conclusive. If sound does not, or *may not exist before* it is heard, *then* candy can not be sweet before it is tasted. Illustrate by another example. If some perfumery, as musk, should be opened into the atmosphere, would it perfume the air if no nose was within a hundred miles of it?

The question is not would it be *smelled* by any one? But would it lose its odoriferous qualities from the absence of a nose?

I say it would not; neither would a tree falling to the ground, fail to produce sound notwithstanding no ear may be within hearing distance. Prof. Tyndall says he performs an operation in which he extinguishes the light of a burning candle by sound. I cannot see how Prof. Eberhart can reconcile that with his theory of sound, for in *this* case it *cannot* be an action on an ear. L.

Our Reply.

Our friend's article is, in our opinion, vastly more facetious than logical. He admits that the moment a perfect sound comes within the limit or influence of sound-waves, sound is heard; and claims that this proves the pre-existence of sound. It [illegible] ed, he claims, or it could [illegible] been heard. Either sound had [illegible] produced, or the ear produc[illegible]. Yes, whenever the ear comes [illegible] the action of those vibrations of the air [illegible] necessary to the production [illegible] sound is heard; but we deny that [illegible] proof that sound exists *before* [illegible] vibrations act upon the drum of the ear.

Sound, philosophically [illegible] is an *effect produced upon the ear*—a [illegible] excited in the *organs of hearing* [illegible] of the air or other medium. When [illegible] is made to vibrate, corresponding [illegible] are communicated to the drum of [illegible], then by a complex mechanism they [illegible] transmitted to the auditory nerve, thence [illegible] of sensation, when we become co[illegible] of sound—we *hear* the *sound* which the [illegible] of the air produce by their action [illegible] drum of the ear.

Thus sound is produced, and [illegible] clearly perceive that our cognizance [illegible] closely follows its production that [illegible] to be—and perhaps are—simultan[illegible].

Our correspondents position [illegible] just as logical as it is to maintain that [illegible] exist in the drumstick *before* the dr[illegible] strikes his drum, or it cannot be produ[illegible].

We do not use *hearing* and [illegible] as synonimous terms. Since our friend [illegible] his question, we tried it, but failing [illegible] following sentences clearly prove. The bagpipe has a peculiar *hearing*. The *hearing* of the clarion is shrill. Discordant hearings are very disagreeable. The *hearing* of my friend's voice is sweet to mine ears. No, sir, we do not use them as synonimous terms.

Inasmuch as sweet is an adjective, representing a *quality* possessed by or attributed to candies, we must pronounce our friend's illustration wholly inapplicable to the point at issue. His perfumery illustration is equally inapplicable, since in both he confounds two particular *qualities* attributed to tangible objects, the existence of which is not denied, and their *effects* upon the senses of taste and smell, with the definition of sound and the means by which it is produced. The most obtuse mind can hardly fail to apprehend that these illustrations are not at all pertinent to the question under discussion. Whether sound be sweet or sour has nothing to do with it. We are not discussing qualities of sound.

To reconcile our theory with Prof. Tyndall's assertion that he extinguished a burning candle by sound is not difficult, inasmuch as it is fair to presume that in the case cited, sound is used in an accommodated and not in a philosophical sense. Undoubtedly the candle was extinguished by [illegible] when they act upon the [illegible]. We often hear [illegible] the sound of cannon; when it is well understood that the glass is broken only by the violent concussion of the air caused by the discharge of the cannon, which concussions, in their action upon the drum of the ear *produce* sound.

Solutions of Problems.

We have received a very full and clear analyses of problem No 1 in our paper of Jan. 22d, but for want of room we are obliged to forego its publication.

No. 2 of Jan. 29th.

Reducing 2 Rods and [illegible] Perches to the decimal of an acre, we have 33.6 acres; which at $125 per acre is worth $4200, For a farm worth 4200, we should give as many thousand feet of lumber at $42 per M as $42 is contained times in $4200, which is 100 times. Hence, at $42 per M, 100,000 feet of lumber should be given for a farm containing 33 A. 2 R. and 16 P. worth $125 per acre.

No. 3 of Jan. 29th.

In a cube of copper 2 feet on a side, there are 8 cubic feet. Deducting 10. per cent for waste leaves 7.2 cubic feet or 12441.6 cubic inches.

The wire is to be one eighth of an inch in diameter. Wire in shape cylindrical. To find the volume of a cylinder, we multiply the area of the base by the altitude. The area of the base is found by multiplying the square of the radius by 3.16 (Bk. V. Prop. X. V., Davie's Legendre. The radius of a circle one-eighth of an inch diameter is one-sixteenth of an inch, which expressed decimally is .0625 of an inch. This squared, and the square multiplied by 3.14 gives .012271875 of an inch; which expresses the volume or solid contents of one inch of wire one-eighth of an inch in diameter. In 12441.6 cubic inches of copper can be drawn, then, as many inches of wire one-eighth of an inch in diameter as .012271875 is contained times in 12441.6 which we find to be 10130 (and a fraction) times. This quotient divided by 12 (the number of inches in a linear foot) gives us, our answer 84485 feet and a fraction.

No. 1 of Feb. 5th.

If the bases of two cones are similar figures—*id est*, of like form, they will be to each other *as the squares of their diameters*, or other like dimensions; hence stating this question we say 400 is to 1600 as the square of 3 is to the square of the answer sought. 1600 is 4 times 400, and the square of 3 is 9. Four times 9 is 36, and the square root of 36 is 6. We say, therefore, that if a 3 inch pipe inches in diameter discharges 400 gallons in 3 minutes, (or any other given time) to discharge 1600 gallons in the same time will require a pipe 6 inches in diameter.

No. 2 of Feb. 5.

In one acre there are 4840 square feet, and in 2¼ acres 2¼ times 4840 square feet equal 108900 ft. If we divide this area—that is 108900—by the fraction [illegible] and extract the square root of the result we shall find the diameter of the circle, in which the horse is to feed, to be 372.36 the one-half of which will be the length of the rope and halter. One-half of 372.36 feet is 186.18 feet, from which subtract 4 feet, the length of the halter, and we have [illegible] feet, the length of rope which must be tied to a halter 4 feet long, that a horse may feed over 2¼ acres of ground.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MADRID INQUISITION.

From Home at Rome.

Some years ago, at a temperance meeting in the South, there arose a tall, erect and vigorous speaker, with the glow of health in his face. He said:—"You see before you a man seventy years old. I have fought two hundred battles, have fourteen wounds on my body, have lived thirty days on horse flesh; with the bark of trees for my bread, snow and ice for my drink, the canopy of heaven for my covering, without stockings or shoes on my feet, and with only a few rags for my clothing. In the deserts of Egypt, I have marched for days with a burning sun upon my naked head, feet blistered in the scorching sand, eyes, nostrils, and mouth filled with dust, and with thirst so tormenting that I tore open the veins of my arms and sucked my own blood. Do you ask, how could I survive all these horrors I answer, that, next to the kind providence of God, I owe my preservation, my health, and vigor, to the fact, that I never drank a drop of spirituous liquor in my life."

I at once inquired the name of the speaker, and learned that it was Colonel Lehmanonsky, of whose lectures on the Life and Character of Napoleon I had read accounts. I felt a desire to become further acquainted with his strange history. And a slight accident which he met with the very next day, caused him to become my patient, and so afforded me the desired opportunity. So soon as I relieved the pain which he suffered, he entered freely into a conversation from which I gathered the following facts:

He had formerly been an officer under Napoleon, but had become a minister of the Lutheran Church. He remembered all the scenes of Bonaparte's times, and described them with wonderful interest. He was indeed a remarkable man; for, although past threescore and ten, he retained the erect posture, and firm step, and activity of an officer of fifty. His skin had all the softness and delicacy of middle life, while the vigor of his gigantic frame, the quickness of his eye, and the power of his voice, all indicated that it would have been no difficult thing for him, had circumstances rendered it necessary, to resume his place on the war horse, and again lead forth his troops to the deadly combat.—His lectures I had heard represented as intensely interesting. Such I can well conceive that they were, for, besides possessing a memory of remarkable tenacity, and unusually ready utterance, he had means, such as perhaps no other living man, certainly none in this country possessed, of knowing the men and things whereof he spoke. His acquaintance with Bonaparte commenced on first entering the army, when he found himself a private soldier under that distinguished man as his captain. For twenty-three years he served with him in stations of trust, which rendered the most intimate relations necessary, and it was only when Napoleon was confined on the Island of Elba that Colonel Lehmanonsky retired from the service.

I have touched on the life of this remarkable man for the purpose of introducing to the reader a narrative which he was kind enough to furnish me, of the destruction of the Spanish Inquisition, near Madrid, in which this person he was chief agent. [illegible] Colonel Lehmanonsky [illegible] was directed to the Inquisition, in the neighborhood of that city. Napoleon had previously issued a decree for the suppression of this institution, whenever his victorious troops should extend their arms to its vicinity. I reminded Marshall Soult, the governor of Madrid, of this decree, and he directed me to proceed to destroy it. I informed him that my regiment, the 9th Polish Lancers, was insufficient for such a service; but that if he would give me two additional regiments, I would undertake the work. He accordingly gave me the two required regiments, one of which, the 117th, was under the command of Colonel De Lile, who is now, like myself, a minister of the gospel. He is pastor of one of the Evangelical churches in Marseilles, France.

"With these troops I proceeded forthwith to the inquisition which was situated about five miles from the city. It was surrounded by a wall of great strength, and defended by about 400 soldiers. When we arrived at the walls, I addressed one of the sentinels, and summoned the Inquisitors to surrender to the imperial army, and to open the gates of the Inquisition.

"The sentinel, who was standing on the wall, appeared to enter into conversation, for a few moments, with some one within, at the close of which he presented his musket and shot one of my men. This was the signal for attack, and I ordered my troops to fire upon those who appeared upon the walls.

"It was soon obvious that it was an unequal warfare. The walls were covered with the soldiers of the holy office. There was also a breastwork upon the wall, behind which they kept, except as they partially exposed themselves in order to discharge their muskets. Our troops were in open plain, and exposed to a destructive fire. We had no cannon, nor could we scale the walls, and the gates successfully resisted all attempts at forcing them. I saw that it was necessary to change the mode of attack, and directed some trees to be cut down and trimmed and brought to the ground, to be used as battering-rams. Two of these were taken up by detachments of men, as numerous as could work to advantage, and brought to bear upon the walls with all the power which they could exert, regardless of the deadly fire which was poured upon them. Presently the walls began to tremble, and finally a breach was made, and the Imperial troops rushed into the Inquisition. Here we met with an incident full of rarest effrontery. The Inquisitor-General, followed by the confessors, all came out of their rooms, as we were making our way to the interior of the Inquisition, and with long faces and their arms crossed over their breasts, and their fingers resting on their shoulders, as though they had been deaf to all the noise of the attack and defense, and had but just learned what was going on! They addressed themselves in the language of rebuke, to their own soldiers, saying, 'Why do you fight our friends, the French?'

"Their intentions, apparently, were to make us think that this defense was wholly unauthorized by them, hoping that if they could produce in our minds a belief that they were friendly, they would have a better opportunity, amid the confusion and plunder to escape.

"But their artifice was too shallow to succeed. I caused them to be placed under guard and all the soldiers of the Inquisition to be secured as prisoners. We then proceeded to examine the prison-house. We passed through room after room. We found altars and crucifixes and wax candles in abundance but could discover no evidence of cruelty having been practiced there—nothing of those peculiar features which we expected to find in an Inquisition. There was magnificence and splendor on every hand. The architectural proportions were perfect. The ceilings and marble floors were highly polished and of exquisite design. There was everything to please the eye and gratify a cultivated taste; but where were those horrid instruments of torture, of which we had been told, and those dungeons in which human beings were said to be buried alive?

"We searched in vain. The holy Fathers assured us that they had been belied—that we had seen all, and I prepared to give up the search, convinced that this Inquisition was an exception to the general rule.

"But Colonel De Lile was not so ready as myself to give up the search, and said to me: 'Colonel, you are commander, to-day, and as you say so it must be; but, if you will be advised by me, let this marble floor be examined more closely. Let some water be bro't in and poured upon it and we will watch and see if there is any place through which it passes more freely than elsewhere.'

"I replied to him: 'Do as you please, Colonel;' and he ordered water to be brought accordingly. The slabs of marble were large and beautifully polished, and perfectly adjusted, when the water had been poured over the floor, much to the dissatisfaction of the Inquisitors, a careful examination was made of every seam in the marble to see if the water passed through. Presently Colonel De Lile exclaimed that he had found it! By the side of one of these slabs the water passed through freely, indicating an opening beneath. All hands now were at work for further discovery, the officers with their swords and the soldiers with their bayonets seeking to clear out the seam and pry up the slab.—Others, with the butts of their muskets, commenced striking the slab with all their might, to break it, while the priests remonstrated against our desecrating their holy and beautiful house.

"While thus engaged, a soldier who was hammering with the butt of his musket, struck a spring and the marble slab flew up. Then the faces of the Inquisitors grew pale; and as Belshazzer, when the hand appeared written upon the wall, so did these men of Belial quake in every bone, joint, and sinew. We looked beneath the marble slab, now partly raised and saw a staircase. I stepped to the alter and took from a candlestick one of the candles, four feet in length, which was burning, that I might explore the regions beneath. As I was doing this, I was arrested by one of the Inquisitors, who laid his hand gently on my arm, and with a very demure and holy look said: 'My son, you must not take that with your profane and bloody hand; it is holy.'

"'Well, well,' I said, 'I want something that is holy, to see if it will not shed light on iniquity; I will bear the responsibility.'

"I took the candle and proceeded down the staircase. I discovered why the water revealed to us this passage. Under the floor was a tight ceiling, except at the trap-door, which could not be rendered close; hence the success of Colonel De Lile's experiment.

"As we reached the foot of the stairs, we entered a large square room; which was called the Hall of Judgment. In the centre of it was a large block, with a chain fastened to it. On this they had been accustomed to place the accused, chained to his seat. On one side of the room was an elevated seat, called the Throne of Judgment. This the Inquisitor-General occupied, and on either side were seats, less elevated, for the priests, when engaged in the business of the Holy Inquisition. From this room we proceeded to the right, and obtained access to small cells, extending the entire length of the edifice, and here, what a sight met our eyes! How has the benign religion of Jesus been [illegible] by its professed [illegible]

"These places were cells of solitary confinement, [illegible] quisitorial hate [illegible] their sufferings. Their bodies were suffered to remain until they were entirely decayed, and the rooms unfit for others to occupy. To prevent this practice being offensive to those who occupied the Inquisition, there were flues or tubes extending to the open air, sufficiently capacious to carry off the odor from those decaying bodies.

In these cells we found the remains of some who had paid the debt of nature. Some of them had been dead apparently but a short time, while of others nothing remained but their bones still chained to the floor of their dungeon! In others we found living sufferers of every age and both sexes, from the young man and maiden to those of threescore and ten years, all as naked as when they were born into the world.

"Our soldiers immediately applied themselves to releasing these captives from their chains. They stripped themselves of a part of their own clothing in order to cover these wretched bodies, and were exceedingly anxious to bring them up to the light of day. But aware of their danger, I insisted on their wants being supplied, and their being brought gradually to the light as they could bear it.

"When we had examined the cells, and opened the doors of those who yet survived, we proceeded to explore another room on the left. Here we found the instruments of torture, of every kind which the ingenuity of men or devils could invent. At the sight of them the fury of our soldiers refused any longer to be restrained. They declared that every Inquisitor, monk and soldier, of the establishment, deserved to be put to the torture. We did not attempt any longer to restrain them. Accordingly they at once commenced the work of torture upon the inquisitors. I remained till I saw four different kinds of torture applied to them, and then retired from the awful scene, which ended not so long as one remained upon whom they could wreak revenge.

"As soon as the poor sufferers in the cells of the Inquisition could with safety be brought out of their gloom to the light of day, (news having been spread far and near that numbers had been rescued from the Inquisition) all who had been deprived of friends by the inquisitors, came to inquire if theirs were among the number. And what a meeting was there! Numerous victims who had been buried alive for many years, were now restored to the active world; and some of them found here a son, and there a daughter, here a sister, and there a brother; but some alas! could recognize no surviving friends!

"The scene was such as no tongue can describe. When the work of recognition was over, to complete the business in which I had engaged, I went to Madrid obtained a large quantity of gun-powder. This I placed underneath the edifice and in its vaults, and we applied the slow match. There was a joyful shout from thousands of excited beholders, as the walls and massive turrets of that proud edifice fell, amid smoke and flame, to rise never more in defiance of the attributes of justice and mercy; for the Inquisition was no more!

* * *

JOHN BRIGHT, in a recent speech on Education said: I believe the people of the United States have offered to the world more valuable information during the last forty years than all Europe put together.

* * *

"SAM," said a little urchin to another, "does your schoolmaster ever give you any reward of merit?" "I 'spose he does," was the rejoinder: "he gives me a lickin' every day, and says I merit two."

* * *

LYCOMING county will decide at the spring elections whether she wants a poor house or not.

* * *

THE peasants in Brittany, France, believe that the great Napoleon is still alive, just as some Democrats persist in voting for Andrew Jackson in this country.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.50 per square for first insertion, and [illegible] for each subsequent insertion. [illegible] discount [illegible] yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measured a square.

[illegible] under a head [illegible] local news, will be charged [illegible] cents a line for each insertion.

Marriages and deaths announced free of charge.

The publisher reserves the right to change advertisements from one place in the paper to another whenever it is desirable to do so.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

How to Break an Engagement.

This is the way that the *Chicago Tribune* does up its Police Court reports:

The clerk called "John Williams; drunk and disorderly." The policeman testified that Monday night at half past ten, he was approached by Mr. Williams who requested to be arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Surprised at such conduct he had hesitated a moment, whereupon the prisoner offered him a dollar bill to do it. He secured him and took him to the Armory. That was all he knew.

Mr. Williams.—I will explain this your Honor. You see before you one who is extremely miserable. Yes, I am engaged. I live in a country town a few miles from here, and have come to you for relief. I will tell you how and why. One year ago this month I was foolish enough to propose to a young lady and she accepted me. I thought I loved her, but time and experience have taught me better. She is too good for me; for she is very pious. In the first flush of love I attended prayer meetings with her, and even went so far as to teach a Sunday School class. But the novelty wore off, and I tried to quarrel with her in order to break the engagement. Ah! Judge, she was too good to quarrel. I told her I was unworthy of her; that I would resign her and live broken hearted. She admitted the unworthiness, but declined to give me up. I told her I was poor, but she replied by telling me to work. I despaired. I did not wish to jilt her, for she has a father and many brothers. But happiness came at last; one evening this week she was reading the *Tribune*, and she called my attention to the sad fact that eight young men had been fined by you in one day for being drunk and disorderly; and she added, "John, if you were such a person, I could not love you."—At these words my heart was flooded with joy, and I told her she was perfectly right.—Then I knew what to do. I said to myself, I will go to the great justice, and I will ask him to fine me $5 for being drunk and disorderly; then will my engagement be surely broken. I came to Chicago yesterday; I asked the policeman to arrest me, and now I am here. Now, Judge, make me happy; fine me for being drunk and disorderly, and you will make me happy forever. It will appear in the papers and my betrothed will dismiss me. Here are the five dollars.

Justice.—I am indeed surprised to see so much wickedness and cunning in one so young. Did you think, sir, that this Court would aid in deceiving a lovely maid? Never. You are sentenced to the Bridewell for twenty days. While there reflect upon your wicked course, and remember that this is not the place to get separated from your betrothed. If she was your wife it would be a different thing.

The Sentimentalist in Court.

"What is your name?"

"My name Norval on the German Hills."

"Where did you come from?"

"I came from the happy land where care is unknown."

"Where are you lodging now?"

"I dreampt I dwelt in marble halls."

"Where are you going to?"

"Far over hill and dale."

"What is your occupation?"

"I played on a [illegible]

[illegible] on."

"When was you married?"

"'Twas twelve o'clock one starlight night, I ever shall remember."

"How many children have you?"

"There's Doll and Bet and Moll and Kate, and—"

"What is your wife's name?"

"O, no, I never mention her."

"Was your wife good-looking?"

"She was all my fancy painted her."

"Did your wife treat you badly?"

"Oft in the stilly night."

"What possessions have you?"

"Old Dog Tray."

"What do you propose to do with him?"

"Send him to the other side of Jordan."

"How do you propose to make a living?"

"Pull off my coat and roll up my sleeves."

The Judge could not stand any more and accordingly shut him up for three months.

What Party Does the Retrenching?

Our Democratic opponents are constantly crying out for retrenchment and reform, but when it is proposed practically to enter on the performance of such work, the Democracy are missing when their votes are needed. It is conceded that the affairs of the National administration are conducted entirely under the inspiration of Democratic influence. Every Department but that of War, is controlled by the Democracy. The moment the war ended, Congress began to cut down public expenses, while Gen. Grant lost no time in mustering out large bodies of men. The last Congress so retrenched as to be able to reduce taxation some $120,000,000. This fact is never allowed to see the light of day in any of our Democratic cotemporaries. Another singular fact is that the present Congress has reduced the estimates for appropriations to carry on all the Departments of the Government. The sum asked by the State Department has been materially reduced; the Secretary of the Navy was compelled to reduce his estimates $20,000,00—the operations of the Treasury Department have been so curtailed by Congress as to save $52,000,000. These are facts, practical evidence of the disposition of a Republican Congress to retrench, but to such facts the Democracy never allude. —*State Guard.*

A Natural Fear.

We see that one of our most accomplished Democratic Senators has offered a bill providing the necessary precautions or penalties to prevent the intermarrying of blacks and whites. The movement, we infer, to guard against so unnatural an association, had its origin with the Democracy of a neighboring county, who have doubtless suffered some by marriage with blacks. Hence the motive of asking for the passage of this bill. We have never heard a Republican express apprehension on this subject, for the reason that the masses of the Republican party are intelligent, refined and decent men, who need no law to restrain them from corrupting the race. If it will comfort our Democratic friends to be protected from their own inclinations it is as little as the Republican majority of the Senate can do to pass the bill; and yet it is a little hard that where an individual's love has fallen, a law should be passed to prevent its lodging there, even if it is on a dung-heap. Nevertheless, let the Democracy have their protection. We are in favor of any measure of State or National legislation which will elevate that party.—*State Guard.*

* * *

ANDREW JOHNSON was called a scoundrel by the Democracy because he joined the Republican party in the effort to crush treason. By what name should he now be known while in the act of assisting the Democratic party in the effort to reward traitors?

* * *

THE President is determined to keep Gen. Hancock in Louisiana, notwithstanding the poor, fooled and sickened soldier wants to escape the disgrace of his present situation.

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, Editor and Proprietor.

Beaver, Pa., March 11, 1868.

THE election in Memphis, Tenn., on the 7th resulted in the success of the Republican ticket by majorities ranging from 1,500 to 2000.

◆

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, in New York city was visited by fire on Monday morning, one week ago, destroying nearly everything pertaining to it, including Van Amburgh's Menagerie. The loss is estimated at $500,000. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to have been accidental.

◆

THE Democratic papers of the "Brick Pomeroy" type, are just now filled with large unsightly woodcuts, representing "fat bondholders," and "poor laborers," the latter carrying "heavy loads of taxation," &c. These editors must have come to the conclusion that the Democratic skull was too thick to comprehend *argument*, and that the only way to penetrate it was by means of *pictures!* Sage conclusion!

◆

THE Democratic State Convention which assembled at Harrisburg last week is spoken of as a very tame affair. The delegates present nominated John E. Boyle of Fayette county for Auditor General, and W. H. Ent of Columbia county for Surveyor General.—Geo. W. Woodward, Wm. Bigler, Asa Packer and Isaac Hiester were elected delegates at large to the Democratic National Convention. The delegates were instructed to vote as a unit in the National Convention, but for whom *the State Convention* did not say. This is another blow at the already rapidly depreciating Pendleton stock of the country.

◆

IT is said that personal feeling is developing into a proposition to elect a new President of the Senate in order that the successful issue of the impeachment trial would not result in the elevation of Mr. Wade to the Presidency. —*Exchange.*

This is all "gammon." President Johnson will more than likely be deposed, and in that event Mr. Wade, who is President of the Senate will be duly installed as his successor. A contingency of this character was duly canvassed before Mr. Wade was elected President of the Senate, and it is highly probable that he was selected for the position with a view of his eventually filling the one almost open to him at the present time. The Republican Senators knew what they were doing *then* and we venture the opinion that they have no intention of undoing their work *now.*

◆

THE Republican State Convention meets in Concert Hall, Philadelphia, to-day, the 11th, and a ratification meeting will be held in the same city to-morrow evening. The Republicans throughout the State have expressed themselves in favor of the re-nomination of Gens. Hartranft and Campbell for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and we presume they will be nominated by the Convention to-day by acclamation. Grant and Curtin will be the choice of the delegates for President and Vice President, and the representatives of the party at Chicago on the 20th of May, will be instructed to vote for them as a unit.

◆

GEN. HANCOCK during the war was a good soldier, but since he has fallen into the coils of Andrew Johnson, he has become a great "flunkey." On the 5th inst. Jeff Davis was in New Orleans. While stopping at the St. Charles Hotel in that city, all the fire companies turned out in his honor. They cheered him lustily. From the St. Charles they went to General Hancock's headquarters, and greeted him as they did Jeff. But *six* out of the thirty companies in the procession carried the United States Flag. On the following day Davis and Hancock passed along the street, side by side, in the same carriage.—Could "flunkeyism" further go?

◆

THE Democratic State Convention, which met at Harrisburg last week treated the President about as "shabbily" as it well could. It not only did not pass a resolution endorsing his administration, but it studiously avoided mentioning even his name. It is true, it had its complaints to make against Congress and the "radicals," (Democratic State Conventions always do that) but not a "crumb of comfort" did it deign to drop for the benefit of the man whose back its members patted until he was involved in difficulty and trouble. It gave him a wide berth, and its conduct in this particular is no doubt concurred in by four-fifths of the party it represented.

◆

THE impeachment of Mr. Johnson, says the St. Louis *Democrat*, is called a revolutionary proceeding. Really, there is a charming impudence in the assertion. Here Mr. Johnson has been tearing about, like a mad bull in a china shop, insulting Congress, insulting and slandering the heroes of the war, defying the popular will, attempting to cram his policy down the throats of twenty million of freemen, belying Gen. Grant, mutilating the dispatches of Gen. Sheridan, vilifying Secretary Stanton, talking about a Congress hanging on the verge of the Government, kicking out of office men who were appointed for their loyalty, encouraging the South to resist all attempts to restore the Union, and encouraging mobs in Northern cities to resist laws of Congress, until at last his passion has involved him in a plain open and defiant violation of law. Then the remedy provided by the Constitution is appealed to, and straightway Conservative old women shriek that it is a revolutionary proceeding? Would it be revolutionary to collar a drunken loafer who should try to break up a meeting by his rowdyism, and shove him out of doors? Should we denounce the revolutionary policeman who arrests and locks up a madman for rushing through Fourth street with a drawn knife, striking at everybody in his way; Johnson is just such a madman, and we have tolerated him long enough. Congress is a tardy policeman, who ought to have locked up the revolutionary rioter months ago.

◆

MR. GREELEY has recently visited Cincinnati, and the following is in an editorial article in the *Tribune* of Friday: "Stopping at Cincinnati, on his way to be inaugurated Vice President, Mr. Johnson then and there disclosed to Col. Stanley Matthews his purpose to resuscitate and reinvigorate the Democratic party—In other words, to place himself at the head of the opposition to Mr. Lincoln's administration."

"FIZZLED OUT," is a very common expression in these "degenerate times," yet we doubt whether it ever had a clearer or more personal applicability than it has just now in the case of Adjutant General Thomas. A few weeks ago that gentleman was resting at ease in his snug berth in Washington city. His rank and salary were both all that he could reasonably expect or desire, and besides, he had no quarrels with Congress, and there was no disposition on the part of the people to oust him and put another in his place. In an evil hour, however, he listened to the flattery, and took the advice of the President, accepted a valueless commission as Secretary of War at the hands of that gentleman, and forthwith strutted to the War Department and demanded the possession of all books and papers pertaining to it. The response of Secretary Stanton was this: "I now order you to your own room, and there to perform your duties as Adjutant General of the Army." The would be "Secretary of War" felt the force of the order. He "simmered down," "fizzled out," retired from the contest, and at last accounts was bewailing the loss of his previous good standing and giving out that his "family were very much annoyed at what had occurred within the past few days." With the exception of Hancock, Thomas is the only officer of the army that the President has been able to draw within his coils, and we presume he is now ready to exclaim with the poet—

"I have ventured,
Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,
This many summers in a sea of glory:
But far beyond my depth: my high-blown pride
At length broke under me; and now has left me,
Weary, and old with service, to the mercy
Of a rude stream, that must for ever hide me."

◆

THE impeachment case "drags its slow length along." After the adoption of the rules, last week, to govern the court, by the Senate, Chief Justice Chase protested against its action on the ground that they should not be adopted until the court was organized. At the time the rules were adopted the Chief Justice had had no connection with the case. The protest was received by the Senate in a respectful manner, but failed to have any influence on the subsequent action of that body. On Friday the Chief Justice appeared in the Senate chamber, and after being sworn himself, called up the Senators with a view of administering the oath to each of them. When the name of B. F. Wade was called, objections to his being sworn were made by Senator Hendricks and others on the Democratic side. These were finally withdrawn, and Mr. Wade took the oath with the other Senators. The high court of impeachment was thus organized. On the following day a summons was served on the President by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, requesting him to appear before the Senate to answer the charges preferred against him. His friends say that he will ask for twenty days to prepare for the trial, but the impeachment managers propose to grant him only ten. [Judges Black, and Curtiss, and Mr. Groesbeck and Attorney-Gen. Stanbery are the President's attorneys, and he had an interview with them immediately after the summons was served upon him.

◆

A CURIOUS point has arisen under the assumed probability that negroes will be elected to Congress from some of the Southern States. The point is, when does a negro, or colored man, become a citizen? This date must determine his admissibility as a Representative or Senator. The Constitution requires that, to be a member of the House, the person shall have been for seven years, and to be a Senator for nine years a citizen of the United States. Now, the citizenship of colored men in the Southern States cannot possibly antedate President Lincoln's proclamation, and probably Congress would hold that it began only upon the official certificate of the adoption of the Anti-Slavery amendment to the Constitution, which was promulgated on the 18th of December, 1865. Now, if the seven and nine years probation holds good, it follows that (Congresses beginning the first Monday in December) it will be 1873 before a colored Representative, and 1875 before a colored Senator can be lawfully admitted. In view of these facts, is not the Democratic howl about negro Representatives a little premature? Is it not fair to suppose that before the first of these periods is complete we shall be able to reach a satisfactory arrangement on the question of representation?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE President is making an attempt to raise Adjutant General Thomas out of his present pitiable obscurity. On Saturday last he gave him an invitation to attend the cabinet meetings in the future, as a member of the Administration. Such military business as reaches the President relative to the War Department is to be turned over to Thomas as Secretary of War *ad interim.* It is believed that this last move of the President will necessitate another article in the impeachment series.

◆

THE Evening *Star* of Philadelphia publishes the following dispatch from Washington:

"It is well ascertained, on the authority of the Hon. R. J. Walker, that at least 10,000 throughly-armed and well-disciplined troops, known as the Maryland militia, are in readiness to march to the capital if asked to do so by the President. These men are for the most part ex-rebels, who served during the war in the Confederate army.

◆

THE New York *Tribune* has probably a larger weekly circulation than any other paper in the world. For the two months ending on the 3d of March, its circulation increased 42,063 copies. So says its editor.

A NEW ORLEANS special to the New York *Tribune*, dated 8th, says: The opposition city papers are still apologizing for the conduct of Jefferson Davis and Hancock, on the occasion of the firemen's parade. Not one of them condemns it. Gen. Hancock's policy seems still more ruinous. City notes have depreciated to twenty-five cents discount, and a panic exists in the city. The Mayor of the city, anticipating trouble, issued a proclamation to-day, indirectly charging Gen. Hancock and leading rebels here with the responsibility of any event that may occur. The people are anxiously hoping that Grant will send a safer and abler commander to administer affairs in this District.

◆

ONE of the noticeable things about the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention is that they reserved all their denunciation for the Republican party, and forgot entirely to say as much as a single word in condemnation of the rebellion. It is not a harsh judgment that had they spoken their real sentiments an expression of sympathy would have been given for the rebels now suffering the consequences of their attempt to break up the Union.—*Pitts. Com.*

REMARKS OF HON. GEORGE V. LAWRENCE ON THE IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

On the 2d inst. while the House of Representatives were discussing the impeachment question, the Hon. George V. Lawrence, the member from this District made the following remarks. The rule adopted by the House for the discussion of the question, it will be remembered limited the debators to fifteen minutes each:

Mr. LAWRENCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, those who have known my feelings and noticed my action on the question of impeachment, are aware I did not approve of the resolution of the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Ashley,] when first presented in the Republican caucus, and afterward in the House. It was at that time unwise, impolitic, and tended to a division of our friends, and its certain defeat on the grounds then presented, to the encouragement of our political opponents, and from it the President, much disposed to do wrong, would take courage to pursue his unnatural warfare against Congress. When I say this, I do not mean that the President had not been guilty of gross wrongs, and done many things bringing upon himself and the nation just opprobrium, and disgrace, for, while I did not justify the attacks made upon him here by extreme men during the long session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress, which were calculated to drive him away from us, and which I doubt not were intended by some for that purpose, and had their effect, and only tended to produce alienation and bitterness when union and harmony were desirable, I always felt that he should have remembered how kindly the Union party had dealt with him after he had brought upon us mortification and distrust by his public offense at the inauguration in 1865. Our opponents published his fall to the world and characterized him as a drunkard, &c., disgracing his high position, while we tried to find excuse for him and to forget his offense.

When we refused to acquiesce in his efforts to restore rebels to power and to establish governments in the South on his plain, which was intended to bring into the high places of the Government leading rebels just from the fields of blood and carnage, and to place the loyal men of the South forever under the control and dominion of this class, and to allow these same leaders to renew the conflict in the halls of Congress which they had lost in the field, he boldly separated from those who elected him, voted almost every important measure which was intended in any way to restore the southern States, so as to prevent a recurrence of the troubles through which we had just passed, and allied himself with those who had opposed the war, denounced him and us and all our measures to put down the rebellion.

In his veto messages at various times, and so often repeated, he was bold in the utterance of his sentiments and defiant when the people indorsed our acts and condemned his. He sought opportunities to send to the House and Senate insulting messages. He harangued the mob on the 22d of February, 1866, naming and abusing prominent members of Congress and the Senate, and leading public journalists of the country, to the great disgrace of himself and the humiliation of all the honest and intelligent people of the nation. He traveled North and West, and on all public occasions denounced the representatives of the people in intemperate and inflammatory language, suited to the fish market. He discussed the proposition of recognizing southern traitors, elected under his plan of reconstruction, and northern Democrats, as the Congress of the nation, if they would assemble together. He restored many leading rebels and returned to them their property without consent of Congress. He has called to his intimate counsels some of those who were violently and openly opposed to the war to save the Union, and has as studiously avoided and disregarded the advice of those who did most to elect him, and to aid in preserving our unity as a nation. Notwithstanding all this array of offenses, and many I cannot enumerate in the time allotted me, I was opposed to the first attempt to impeach, because, while I thought these offenses were great, they might not be considered as intentional violations of law, and could not, in the common sense of the term, be considered high crimes and misdemeanors. Then, again, I knew the country demanded peace and harmony in council if possible. I feared the monetary and commercial interests of the country would suffer by the constant agitation of the question, and I believed a large majority of the people I have the honor to represent were opposed to it, and in this I was correct, as I have had ample evidence since.

Now, the question presents itself in a tangible and definite form, and the very trouble and difficulty the majority of the Republican members of this House desired to avoid is forced upon us by the act of the President himself. Mistaking our forbearance for fear and cowardice, he boldly, defiantly, openly, and for a purpose, tramples under foot the plain constitutional provision which requires his nominations for positions, requiring the concurrence of the Senate, to be made to the Senate when in session, and appoints and commands General Lorenzo Thomas to take possession of the War Department when he knew there was no vacancy, and when the Senate was in session. The President well knew the reasons he had presented to the Senate for the removal of Secretary Stanton had been carefully examined by the Senate and pronounced insufficient, and that he, by the action of that body, had been restored to the position from which he had removed him; but, admitting that there was a vacancy, he had no right to appoint a successor without sending the nomination to the Senate. Now, our opponents, and especially my worthy colleague, Judge Woodward, who in his speech invited the President to a violation of the laws and resistance to the action of the Senate should they find him guilty, dwells largely on the fact that the "civil-tenure act" is unconstitutional and void.

My friend has not yet had the decision on the question. Lawyers who are perhaps as able as he think differently affirmand it is constitutional; and I desire here to say I voted against the provision in that act which refers to Cabinet officers, believing the President should have the choice of his Cabinet officers, and I would do so again; but our Democratic friends must remember that the President has no more right to judge of the constitutionality of an act than the humblest citizen in the land. It was passed over his veto by the requisite majority, and is to him, and to every other man affected by it the law, and must be obeyed. The President does not construe the law. It is his high duty, enforced by the solemnity of his oath to execute the law; and because he failed to do so and trampled it under foot he is worthy of impeachment. That is not all. He deliberately calls General Emory to his presence, and after diligent inquiry about the number of troops now here and near the capital, which itself was significant as to his purpose, he tries to induce him to believe the act which required him to get his orders through the head of the General in command of the Army was unconstitutional, and therefore not binding on him. The reply of General Emory was worthy of so brave and patriotic a soldier. What was the purpose of the President in nominating General Sherman, and again General George H. Thomas, to the Senate for promotion, so as to enable them to take command of this district? The object was plain and worthy of note, and these men, honored by all the people of the land, have publicly rebuked the attempt to seduce them in this public manner. They have proved themselves obedient to law and worthy of the high honors tendered to them by the millions of patriotic men in the Republic. After the Senate has acted and the President is deposed confidence will be restored and we will be able to carry out our measures of reconstruction without the opposition of the rebels of the South and their allies in the North, and secure to the loyal men South their rights under the Constitution and the acts of Congress.

It cannot be [illegible] that the President has used all his official power and influence to defeat our measures of reconstruction, has invited and encouraged the leading rebels of the South to oppose [illegible] the defeat of our plans to build up [illegible] governments in the South, and [illegible] measure successful; for the best [illegible] and fair proposition was ever made [illegible] the amendments proposed to the Constitution in 1866, and on which we should have stood until this time and compelled submission to them. The people [illegible] and, for my own part, I much prefer them to any measure adopted since. No plan, however, to bring in these States which Congress can present will receive the [illegible] of the President; and had such been [illegible] the persistent opposition to our measures and the encouragement given to those lately in rebellion, by his acts and by the position of the Democratic party, we would long since have had those States represented on this floor, and harmony and peace in the country. Now, Mr. Chairman, my time is out, and I only desire further to say that when the President is removed in a constitutional way (and I hope it will be done in no other way) there will be rejoicing among all the loyal people of the land, not because of the triumph of Congress over the President, but because the Constitution and law are vindicated, and the world will see that even the highest officer under our form of Government are amenable to the law and can be punished for its infraction. Let the majesty of the law be vindicated and loyal and true men become our rulers.

The Vote on Impeachment.

The following is the vote in the House of Representatives on the resolution impeaching Andrew Johnson of high crimes and misdemeanors:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnell, Ashley, (Nev.) Ashley, (O.) Bailey, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Beaman, Beaty, Benton, Bingham, Blaine, Blair, Boutwell, Broomall, Buckland, Butler, Cake, Churchill, Clark, (O.) Clark, (Kan.) Cobb, Coburn, Cook, Cornell, Covode, Cullom, Dawes, Dodge, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Elliot, Farnsworth, Ferris, Ferry, Fields, Gravelly, Griswold, Halsey, Harding, Higby, Hill, Hooper, Hopkins, Hubbard (Iowa,) Hubbard, (W. V.) Hulburd, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Judd, Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Ketcham, Kitchen, Laflin, Lawrence, (Pa.) Lawrence, (O.) Lincoln, Loan, Logan, Loughridge, Lynch, Mallory, Marvin, McCarthy, McClurg, Mercur, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, Morrell, Mullins, Myers, Newcomb, Nunn, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Perham, Peters, Pike, Pile, Plants, Poland, Polsley, Price, Raum, Robertson, Sawyer, Schenck, Schofield, Selye, Shanks, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Stevens of New Hampshire, Stevens of Pennsylvania, Stokes, Taffee, Taylor, Towbridge, Twitchell, Upson, Van Aerman, Van Horn of New York, Van Wyck, Ward, Washburne of Wisconsin, Washburne, of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Williams of Pennsylvania, Wilson of Ohio, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson, of Pennsylvania, Windom, Woodbridge, and the Speaker.—126.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Archer, Axtell, Barnes, Barnum, Beck, Boyer, Brooks, Burr, Cary, Chanler, Eldridge, Fox, Getz, Glossbrenner, Golladay, Grover, Haight, Holman, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, (Conn.) Humphrey, Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Knott, Marshall, McCormick, McCullough, Morgan, Morrisey, Mungen, Niblack, Nicholson, Phelps, Pruyn, Randall, Ross, Sitgreaves, Stewart, Stone, Taber, Trimble of Kentucky, Van Auken, Van Trump, Wood, and Woodward—47.

The following is the roll of honor from Pennsylvania. Their vote is history—a legacy of honor or shame to their children forever. On the resolution to impeach the President, the members from Pennsylvania voted as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Broomall, Morrell, Cake, Myers, Covode, O'Neill, Kelley, Scofield, Lawrence, Stevens, Mercur, Taylor, Miller, Williams, Moorhead, Wilson—16, all Republicans,

NAYS—Messrs. Boyer, Randall, Getz, Van Auken, Glossbrenner, Woodward—6, all Democrats.

Absent or not voting—Koontz, Rep., Finney, Rep. Total 2.

Mr. Koontz has since obtained permission of the House to record his vote, and voted "aye."

The Articles of Impeachment.

The following is a abstract of the articles of impeachment against the President of the United States, presented to the Senate by Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Select Committee of the House, on Saturday last:

Article One—That Andrew Jonnson did on the twenty first day of February, unlawfully issue an order removing Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, contrary to the provisions of the Constitution.

Second—That on the twenty-second day of February, Andrew Johnson issued an order to General Lorenzo Thomas, ad interim, as follows, violating the Tenure of Office Law

Third—That Andrew Johnson, did on the twenty-first day of February, commit a high crime and misdemeanor, by appointing Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, Secretary of War ad interim while the Senate was in session without its advice and consent.

Fourth—Charges conspiracy with Gen. Thomas and other persons unknown to obtain possession of the War Department.

Fifth—That on the twenty first day of February, and on divers other days, President Johnson did unlawfully conspire with General Thomas and attempt to prevent Edwin M. Stanton from holding said office, whereby he was guilty of a high crime.

Sixth—That on the 21st day of February Andrew Johnson did conspire with General Thomas, by force, to take and seize the property of the War Department.

Seventh—That Andrew Johnson did, on the 21st day of February, 1868, and on other occasions, conspire with Gen. Thomas to prevent and hinder the execution of the Tenure-of-Office act, and did conspire to prevent Edwin Stanton from holding the office of Secretary of War.

Eighth—That Andrew Johnson did, on the twenty-first day of February, 1868, unlawfully conspire with General Lorenzo Thomas to take and seize the property of the War Department, thereby committing a high misdemeanor.

Ninth—That Andrew Johnson did on the 21st day of February, unlawfully and contrary to the provisions of the Tenure of Office law, appoint Gen. Thomas Secretary of War, ad interim, and deliver a letter of authority in writing.

Tenth—That Andrew Johnson did, on the 22d day of February, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, bring before him Gen. Emory, [illegible] in command of the Department, and declare to him that he was not bound to obey a law providing that orders should be issued through the General of the army, thereby committing high crimes and misdemeanor.

—Two other articles have recently been added. These relate to words used while "swinging around the circle" in 1866.

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HOUSE renting in New York, the real estate agents say, is remarkably dull. The situation is said to be this: There is said to be a pause in the upward tendency of rents, landlords generally appearing to be satisfied that the present rates are as high as they can venture, or as much as tenants can pay. On the other hand, tenants seeing a present prospect of a decline, are holding off under the apprehension that by going further they may fare worse. So that, on the whole, there probably will be but little movement next May.

Platform of the Pennsylvania Democracy.

The Democratic State convention, which met at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, adopted the following resolutions as the platform of that party for the coming canvass:

Resolved, That the happiness of the people and the preservation and continuance of our power as a republic depend upon the perpetuity of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution; and the prompt restoration of each and all the States to the enjoyment of their rights and functions in the Union is essential to our progress, our prosperity, and the protection of our liberties; and Radical legislation is the barrier thereto.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law. It is binding upon the people and upon every department of the government, and it is the highest duty of those in and out of official place to yield implicit obedience to all its provisions until it is changed in the manner provided therein. That the recent attempts of the legislative branch of the government to usurp the office of the executive and to destroy the independence of the judiciary are deliberate attacks upon the plainest provision of the Constitution in utter violation of its spirit, and tend to the overthrow of the government itself.

Resolved, That the Radical Congress have wrung from the people enormous sums of money which they have squandered in reckless extravagance; that their system of revenue is ill devised, incongruous, and inequitable; that rigid economy in every branch of the public service, a decrease in the number of officers, a reduction in the army and navy, and reform in the collection of the revenue, are imperatively demanded, and only by this means can a reduction in the amount of taxation now imposed on the industrial and manufacturing interests be attained, and the payment of our indebtedness be assured.

Resolved, That the Republican party is responsible to the country for the delay in the restoration of the southern States to their just relation in the Union, and for the government of their people by military rule; that the purpose of these measures is to perpetuate Radical power through the votes of illiterate negroes.

Resolved, That in enacting the tenure-of office law, the legislative and executive branches of the government each had a right to judge of its constitutionality; and that in thus exercising the right the executive was only complying with that portion of his oath of office which required him to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and that it is the right of every branch of the government, and of every citizen, to have the questions involving the constitutionality of any law speedily adjudicated by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the right of all the people to have said decisions enforced.

Resolved, That the pending impeachment of the President of the United States is a gross and reckless abuse of partisan power, without justifiable cause, and intended for the attainment of party purposes at the sacrifice of the most vital interests of the country.

Resolved, That a return to a specie paying basis at the earliest possible moment is essential to the interests of the people and the prosperity of the nation.

Resolved, That the national debt should be paid as rapidly as is consistent with the terms of the law upon which the several loans are based.

Resolved, That the five-twenty bonds and the legal-tender notes are component parts of the same finance system, and until the government is able to redeem the legal-tenders in coin the holders of those bonds should be required to receive legal-tenders in payment.

Resolved, That every species of property should bear its fair proportion of taxation, and that the exemption of government bonds therefrom is unjust and inequitable.

Resolved, That we recognize with emotions of the deepest gratitude the efforts of the gallant volunteer soldiery who so freely took up arms to protect the flag and preserve the Union, and we denounce as unjust to them the efforts of the Radicals to prevent a restoration of the Union until negro supremacy is established in certain States [illegible] ity made the rule in all.

Resolved, That the naturalization of foreign born citizens places them on the same footing as those born in this country, and that it is the duty of the government to see that all citizens, naturalized and native, are protected in their life, liberty, and property, abroad as well as at home, and that in the view of the Democracy the flag of the country ought and must be made to protect all our citizens.

Chief Justice Chase—An Explanation of his Course—The Friends of Chief Justice Chase.

It seems that when the Senate committee to prepare rules first met, a week ago yesterday, it was suggested that it would not be improper to consult with the Chief Justice preparatory to drawing them up. This suggestion was favorably received, and Messrs. Howard and Edmunds were asked to see and talk with Mr. Chase. They called on him and were cordially received. He stated when they mentioned their business, that he did not think it best for him in his official capacity to assist at that time in preparing the rules. This view was concurred in by the two Senators, and thereupon followed a long informal talk on the subject. The fact was very soon developed that the Senators, and particularly Mr. Howard, differed greatly and radically from the Chief Justice as to his rights and privileges while setting as a member of the court of impeachment. He took the ground that the Constitution, in making him the presiding officer, conferred upon him the right to vote on all questions that might arise during the trial, though not on the final question of guilt. This opinion was controverted by both Senators, and strongly combated by Mr. Howard—they holding that the duties of the Chief Justice are simply those of a presiding officer, and that he has no vote at any stage of the proceedings. It is not necessary to say that neither Mr. Chase nor Mr. Howard convinced the other, and the conference finally broke up with the understanding on Mr. Chase's part, as he says, that the Senate committee were to draft their rules and further consult with him before reporting to the Senate. Mr. Howard did not understand that there was to be another meeting, and says, indeed, that it would have been entirely useless, as the Chief Justice demanded a concession that the committee and the Senate would never give. It is a fact, however, that no further consultation did take place, but that the rules were prepared, reported to the Senate, and after amendments agreed upon.

The Chief Justice felt or assumed that he had not been treated fairly—in a word that he had been snubbed; hence the letter which he wrote without, so far as can be learned, consulting any leading public men. This document created so much talk and doubt that he was visited by various friends last evening.—He protested that there was nothing more in the letter than appeared on its face, and somewhat indignantly denied the stories to his discredit that were circulated in connection therewith. He spoke during the evening of his duties at the Supreme Court, and said that it was expected to finish argument in the McArdle case to-day, and added that he could not be in the court and Senate chamber at the same time—he hardly knew how to get along.

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THE President is not entirely without the shadow of constitutional warrant for the removal of Mr. Stanton. He has, during the last two years, been so wholly devoted to the advancement of traitors and the defence of treason, that he has naturally enough adopted the fundamental law, of the traitor's confederacy as his guide. In the Jeff Davis constitution of the so called confederacy, this provision is found:

"The principal officers in each of the Executive departments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service *may be removed from office at the pleasure of the President.*

Mr. Johnson is therefore clearly within *one* constitution in the removal of Mr. Stanton, [illegible] as a President of our government and the constitution he accepts belongs to another government that now exists only in its bloody and blotted history. Will not the *National Intelligencer*, the *Age*, or the *Spirit* explain to Mr. Johnson that he is either a President of the wrong government or has got hold of the wrong Constitution? He may take his choice, but we insist that he shall not run both as President of the United States.—*Chambersburg Repository.*

General Sickles Banished.

General Sickles has been addressing great mass meetings of Republicans in New Hampshire, pending the canvass for the State election next week. The Opposition, alarmed at the assaults which General Sickles is making upon the Democratic ranks in that State, have petitioned the President to order him to his regiment at Mackinaw. Mr. Johnson has been mean enough to comply with their request, and the order has been issued. The true intent of the order becomes perfectly evident, when we recollect that General Sickles cannot by any possibility reach Mackinaw, the most arctic point on the upper lakes, before the first of May, about which time the straits usually open, though sometimes not until much later. From about December 1st to May 1st, Mackinaw is entirely shut out from all communication with the outer world, except through a fortnightly mail, which is carried by voyageurs and dog trains, through two hundred miles of unbroken wilderness, and over immense depths of snow. General Sickles, to join his regiment immediately, must make a foot march of two hundred miles on snow shoes—a rather difficult feat for a man with only one leg.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Executor's Notice.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas Hunter, dec'd., late of Ohio township, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ANDREW WATTERSON, Ex'r.
mar11'68:6t. Brighton tp.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL OFFER AT PUBLIC Sale, on

TUESDAY, March 24th, 1868,

the following described property, in the town of Beaver, viz: The house wherein he lives, situate on the bank of the Ohio river, containing 11 rooms with wash-house, flour house, stone smoke house, good stable, hog pen, corn crib, coal and wood house, fruit and shrubbery of all kinds. The lot is 120 feet on First street by 300 feet to alley. The second is a splendid new mansion on Market street, containing 7 rooms got up in the latest style with out-building, small fruit and ornamental shrubbery. Lot 75 feet on Market street by 160 feet on alley, together with two out-lots, containing about 7 acres, under good fence, and a high state of cultivation.

☞ Terms made easy. For particulars enquire of
JOSEPH ANDERSON.
mar11'68:2t. On the premises.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Bankers,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
Corner 4th and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HIGHEST MARKET RATES PAID FOR GOVernment Bonds and Coin. 7-30s converted into 5-20s.

☞ Six per cent. per annum paid on deposits. Foreign exchange for sale. Money loaned on Government Bonds. [mar11'67:3m.

WALL PAPER!
WALL PAPER!
WALL PAPER!
Oil Cloths!
Oil Cloths!
Oil Cloths!
CARPETS!
CARPETS!
CARPETS!

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND BOLTS OF WALL PAPER just received, and will be sold lower than can be purchased elsewhere, at

B. MULHEIM'S,
Bridgewater, Pa.,

Direct from England, bearing the original packages. Also, Window Shades, Satchels, Trunks, Stereoscopic Views of all places of interest in the country and upon the continent.

I respectfully give notice to all to call and see the large and well selected Stock of general VARIETY GOODS.

Included in above, we have Looking Glasses, Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, &c., of beautiful design and pattern.

B. MULHEIM.
mar11'68:1y

1868. SPRING. 1868.
CARPETS!
M'CALLUM BROS.
51 Fifth Street,
Are now opening a very
LARGE STOCK
OF
VELVETS, BRUSSELLS,
Three Ply, Two Ply.
AND
COMMON CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
WINDOW SHADES
RUGS,
And every thing belonging to the
Carpet Trade.
M'CALLUM BROS.
51 Fifth Street,
PITTSBURGH.

FRESH ARRIVAL.
New Spirng Goods!
NO ADVANCE.
FIRST OPENING
OF
SPRING GOODS FOR 1868
AT
F. A. Fortune's
CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE,
IN THE DIAMOND
ROCHESTER PA.

NEW PRINTS,
NEW MUSLINS,
NEW CHECKS,
NEW GINGHAMS,
NEW DELAINES,
NEW COBURGS,
and PLAIDS.
ALSO,
Table Dinner Crash,
Red Flannels,
White Flannels,
Yellow Flannels,
Jeans,
Cassimeres,
Tweeds,
Drillings,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Skirts,
Balmoral Skirts,
Notions and Fancy Articles,
Trimmings,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Millinery Goods, &c.,

The above comprises the most complete stock ever offered to the citizens of Beaver county, and we take pleasure in assuring our customers and those who may favor us with a call, that the above stock is as cheap as ever.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.
F. A. Fortune's
CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE
IN THE DIAMOND,
ROCHESTER, PA.
BIG SIGN Across the pavement.
COME EVERYBODY AND SECURE BARGAINS.

The Beaver Argus.

BEAVER, MARCH 11, 1868.

Local and Miscellaneous.

The ARGUS has now a larger circulation than any paper published in the county. Advertisers will promote their own interests by bearing this in mind.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One square—10 lines	$3 00	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00	10 00
Two squares	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three squares	5 00	6 00	9 00	11 00	18 00
Four squares	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
One-fourth column	7 00	10 00	15 50	16 50	25 00
One-half column	10 00	14 00	17 00	25 00	40 00
One column	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	75 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices $3 00
Special Notices, per line 15
Payments to be made Quarterly, except Transient Advertising, which must be paid in Advance.

Wm. Bingham, Jr., 51 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, is the authorized agent for THE ARGUS in that city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements, which appear for the first time in THE ARGUS to-day.

Exr's. Notice—A. Watterson.
Public Sale—Joseph Anderson.
Bankers, &c.—Jas. T. Brady & Co.
Wall Paper, &c.—B. Mulheim.
Carpets, &c.—McCallum Bros.
Dry Goods—F. A. Fortune.
Special notice—Shallenberger Bros.
Special notice—Wm. C. Dunn.
Special notice—B. Mulheim.
Special notice—F. A. Fortune.
Special notice—R. L. Kenah.
Special notice—J. H. Bence.

For Presidential Elector.—We notice in the proceeding of the Democratic State Convention, at Harrisburg last week, that S. B. Wilson, Esq., of this place, has been selected as the Presidential Elector for the 24th District.

Court.—Our patrons and all others interested, will bear in mind that Court commences in this place on next Monday. From general appearances, a large amount of business will be transacted during the term.

Evangelical Conference.—The Pittsburgh Conference of the Evangelical Church (better known to some, as Albrights) will convene in Rochester, on to-day (Wednesday 11th,) with Bishop Long presiding. This Conference contains about forty-five ministers, and will hold its session over one Sabbath. It is expected that some of the pulpits in this vicinity will be filled by members of the Conference.

Four of the months of this year have five Saturdays each, and four of them five Sundays each. The Saturday months are February, May, August and October, and the Sunday months are March, May, August and November. Nobody need want better months than May and August, with five pay days and five "rest days" in each one.

A New Borough.—Some months ago the citizens of New Galilee, this county, made application to the Court to be incorporated as a borough. At the last term of Court held in this county, their request was granted, hence they intend in the future to "run a machine" of their own. The borough thus created, we believe, is named "New Galilee. The territory composing it was taken from Big Beaver township.

Reports of Committees.—On the 3d inst., Mr. Nicholson from the Committee on Federal Relations in the State Legislature, reported affirmatively the Senate joint resolutions in favor of Impeaching the President of the United States.

On the same day, from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, Mr. Nicholson also reported a bill submitting the question of license to voters in every district in the State at every general election.

Bill Introduced.—On the 3d inst., Mr. Nicholson, of this county, introduced in the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, a bill, authorizing the Auditor General, Attorney General, and State Treasurer, to adjudicate and settle the claims of citizens of Bridgewater, Beaver county, for damages.

Church Dinner and Supper.—The ladies connected with the M. E. Church of Phillipsburg, this county, intend giving a dinner and supper at the Church building in that place to-day and this evening. The proceeds are to be applied to the benefit of the Church.

Notaries Appointed.—It affords us pleasure to notice that Mr. Milo A. Townsend and A. J. Petitt, Esq., have been appointed Notaries Public for this county. The former will open an office at Beaver Falls, the latter at Smith's Ferry. Both of these gentlemen are competent, and will fill their respective positions with credit to themselves and satisfaction to the public.

Depot Improvement.—We are pleased to notice that the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad company have put an addition to the Depot at this place. The addition adds about eighteen feet to the length of the former building, and the width is sixteen feet—the same as the old structure. This will furnish a place in which to keep and protect freight, an improvement we should have had long ago.

Ice Passing Down the River.—On Saturday night, Sunday and Monday a very large amount of well broken ice passed down the Ohio river. Some of it came out of the Beaver, the rest from the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers. The Ohio is in a fine stage at the present time, but is not overflowing its banks.

Conferees Appointed.—The county Republican Committee of Greene county, in this Congressional District, met at Waynesburg on the 29th, and after selecting delegates to the State Convention, appointed the following conferees to meet conferees from the other counties of the District for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National Republican Convention at Chicago on the 20th of May; Dr. S. Colver, J. B. Donley, and G. L. Wyly.

I. O. of O. F.—A Lodge of the I. O. of O. F. was instituted at Beaver Falls, on the evening of Feb. 29th, by D. D. G. M. John Carter, assisted by D. D. G. P. Wm. Hurst, P. Grands, David Woodruff, and Wm. Barnes, of Beaver Lodge, Bridgewater, and P. Grands, Rev. J. J. McIllyar, R. B. Edgar, E. G. Evans, and G. N. Taylor, of Robinson Lodge, now Brighton. The new Lodge commences under the most favorable auspices. The officers are of the right material to carry on the work successfully, and quite a number of the citizens of the place are ready to join the new organization. The name of the new Lodge is Valley Echo Lodge No. 622.

The January number of *The National Agriculturalist and Pennsylvania Farm Journal* will make a fine impression on its readers. It is neat in its typographical execution, able in its editorial papers, and judicious in its selections. It is a sixteen paged monthly, with three columns to the page. The proprietors and editors, Messrs. J. M. and G. D. Kuester, are assisted in its management by a corps of practical contributors. The Journal is worthy of extensive circulation among the farmers of Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.—*Pitts. Christian Advocate.*

We cheerfully endorse what the *Advocate* says of the above named paper. It is indeed a first class agricultural paper, and is worthy of the patronage of every farmer within the limits above referred to.

Musical Entertainment.—On Tuesday evening of last week, the pupils of Dr. McLean's Seminary, gave a public concert in the U. P. Church of this place. The concert was repeated on the following evening. We happened to be present at the first entertainment, and we do not exaggerate when we say that all who listened to the performers were not only well pleased with the concert, but left with a high appreciation of the services of Prof. Winter as their teacher. On the second evening business engagements prevented our attendance, but we are told by those who were present, that that entertainment was even better than the one given on the preceding evening. The Beaver Falls brass band was present both evenings, and discoursed some excellent music, which was also well received by the audience.

In both of the concerts above referred to, the piano and organ were not only made to perform a prominent part, but the cornet and violin were also introduced by Prof. Winter, with pleasing success.

[illegible]—The [illegible] says: "From what we learn in regard to the [illegible] of over $300,000 from the safe of old Benninghoff, we incline very strongly to the belief that the leader of the party taking it was one of the sons, a younger—and not so exemplary—child than Joseph. In him the [illegible] trait of avariciousness must have become developed into a disregard of the statute. We understand that he has not been seen or heard of since the affair took place. The amount missing is over $300,000—but how much cannot exactly be ascertained. In conversation with a responsible gentleman who has just returned from the oil regions we learn that this opinion largely obtains in this region."

Mrs. J. R. Grant only states the truth, respecting her illustrious son, says the New York *Sun*, when he says, as he does in this week's *Ledger*, that notwithstanding he has served so long in the army, he was never known to use a profane word. This can be said of very few of our Generals, for in the intense excitement of critical military operations men who are not habitual swearers will sometimes be led into profanity. But General Grant was never heard to utter an oath under any circumstances. The *Ledger* properly adds to Mr. Grant's remark, that the General's repugnance to profanity will not prevent his taking the oath of office.—*Pitts. Com.*

A Sensation Yesterday.—Yesterday afternoon about one o'clock, two young men engaged in catching drift wood in a skiff in the Allegheny river, near the out-locks of the old canal, just below the Suspension Bridge, discovered a box floating in the water. They fastened the box to their skiff and conveyed it to shore on the Allegheny side, when they broke off the lid to ascertain its contents, and were astonished to find therein the remains of a human body. They immediately proceeded to the undertaking establishment of Mr. Rodney, on Ohio street, who, accompanied by officers Kingen and Brown, of the Allegheny police force, proceeded to the river bank and had the box removed to the Mayor's office.

Upon examination of the remains it was evident that the body had been dissected by some physician or medical student, placed in the box and then thrown into the river. From the appearance of the head and flesh it was apparent that the body was that of an aged colored man, the skin being black and the hair wooly and gray. In the course of dissecting, the limbs had all been severed at the joints, and the upper portion of the head sawed off. The remains had been packed tightly in the box, which was of plain wood, twenty-five inches long, thirteen inches wide and sixteen inches deep. A piece of the Pittsburgh *Leader* of December 15th, 1867, was found in the box, showing that the dissection had taken place since that time.—*Pitts. Com, March 9.*

Improvement of the Ohio River, &c.—Senator Lowry of the Crawford and Erie District, is laboring hard in the Legislature to have the General Government move forward in the work of improving the Ohio river. His plan also includes the widening of the Erie Canal. As this locality is materially interested in both of these projects, we herewith append Mr. Lowry's joint resolutions, offered in the Senate of Pennsylvania a few days ago:

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States vests in Congress the exclusive right to regulate commerce between the several States of the Union; and, whereas the Ohio river is a great and important line of internal communication in which many of the States of this Union are interested; and whereas the survey nearly completed by eminent engineers in the employ of the National Government will demonstrate that this great channel of commerce can be put in good and permanent condition for the passage of steamboats at all seasons of the year, when unobstructed by ice, for a sum not exceeding twenty millions of dollars; therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of the people of Pennsylvania, the importance of this great channel of commerce will fully justify the expenditures of the sum named.

2d. That our Senators and Representatives in Congress are requested to urge and vote for such appropriation as will secure the permanent improvement of the Ohio river upon the best plan that civil engineers may recommend.

3d. That as a necessary adjunct of the improvement of the channel of the Ohio river, the enlargement of the Erie canal, connecting said river with Lake Erie, to a capacity sufficient for the transportation of steam tugs of at least three hundred tons, is of the first importance, not only to the commercial circles of the country, but also as a military highway for the nation in time of war, and this enlargement is recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress, which is urged to co-operate with Pennsylvania in aiding and promoting this great work.

"Going to Die."—The Erie papers say that the last of Dan. Rice's "sacred cows" is about to [illegible]. She has been "on the decline" all winter, and her demise is daily looked for. A male companion and herself were brought from Hindostan some years ago by Mr. Huffnagle, of this State, to whom they were presented by the Chiefs of that country, as a token of their friendship. Mr. Huffnagle sold them to Dan. Rice, who has since exhibited them in nearly every portion of the United States. A year or so ago the male died in Michigan, and we presume that in a few days the female will also have given "up the ghost."

A Gentleman who has recently been on a visit to General Scott, at Charleston, says the latter gave the most encouraging reports concerning the freedmen. He alluded to a little colony not far from that city. He (General Scott) loaned from his private purse two thousand dollars to a few blacks, who purchased the land very cheap, and formed this colony. During the past year they were very industrious, and, raising good crops, now have an abundance and to spare, while very many of their white neighbors are in a needy condition.

An American who recently fell in with Breckinridge and was in his society for several days, says his misfortunes have worked a great change in the man. He dresses poorly and is very subdued and almost melancholy in his manner. On being asked why he did not return home, he said he would like to do so very much and should never be contented in Europe but he believed that he would be arrested the moment he ventured foot on his native shore.

Railroad Accident.—A little boy named Johnson, about three years of age, was struck by a moving train of cars, near Quaker Valley station, on the P. Ft. Wayne, and Chicago R. R., on last monday and fatally injured.

High Waters.—The creeks north of us were on the "rampage" last Monday. The Erie and Pittsburgh railroad was completely submerged between New Castle and Sharon, and railroad communication was suspended on that day, but resumed again on Tuesday.

Bills Introduced.—On the 9th inst., Mr. Nicholson of this county introduced a bill in the Legislature, exempting the parsonage of the M. E. Church in Beaver borough from taxation.

Also an act incorporating the borough of Baden, in Economy township, Beaver county. This bill passed finally.

The following letter is a perfect model in its way. We certainly hope it is a unique specimen: "Dear Brother—I've got one of the handsomest farms in the State, and have it nearly paid for. Crops are good, prices never were better. We have had a glorious revival of religion in our church, and both our children (the Lord be praised) are converted. Father got to be an incumbrance, and last week I took him to the poor-house. Your affectionate brother."

Gen. Hancock has asked to be relieved from his command at New Orleans. If the reports which reach us from that city are to be relied on, his supersedure cannot come too soon. It is charged that his recent course has depreciated the city currency to such a degree that a popular panic prevails. The Mayor, apprehensive of trouble, issued a proclamation yesterday, in which the responsibility for whatever may occur is indirectly charged upon Gen. Hancock and the leading Rebel spirits around him.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MARRIED.

HOYTT—AMMON—On Tuesday, March 3d, 1868, by S. Gormly, Esq., Mr. Thomas Hoytt to Miss Minerva Ammon, all of Industry township, Beaver Co., Pa.

WATTERSON—EARLY—On the 6th inst., by the Rev. R. Morrow, Mr. James Z. Watterson to Miss Adaline Early, both of Beaver, Pa.

DIED.

HUNTER—On the 3d of March, 1868, at his residence in Ohio Township, Beaver county, Pa., Mr. Thomas Hunter in the 66th year of his age.

The Hon. John A. Bingham, who has been chosen chairman of the Committee of Managers to try Andrew Johnson, was born at Mercer, Pennsylvania, in 1815, and is therefore fifty-three years old. He passed two years in a printing office, received an academic education, was a student of Franklin College, Ohio, admitted to the bar in 1840, District Attorney for Tuscarawas county, from 1846 to 1849, and has since served in the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses from the Sixteenth Ohio District. He was chairman of a board of managers in the House for the impeachment of Judge Humphreys for high treason on the 22d of May, 1863; was appointed Assistant Judge Advocate General in 1864, and conducted the prosecution in the trial of the assassins of Mr. Lincoln; is now chairman of the House Committee of Claims, he is also a member of the Committee on Reconstruction; and in consequence of the illness of Mr. Stevens, upon himself and Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, has devolved the main business in the proceedings against Andrew Johnson.—A finished scholar, an easy, rapid and trenchant speaker, he is among the most effective and pleasant orators in Congress. His knowledge and aptitude for the law are very remarkable. With a fine, expressive countenance, and graceful figure, and medium stature, he revives the best ideal of Parliamentary eloquence, and will attract great attention and wield a large influence before the Senatorial judges.

The Public Debt—Statement for March 1st—A Decrease of $7,485,751.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The following is the statement of the public debt on the 1st of March:

Debt bearing coin interest	$1,996,120,901 80
Debt bearing currency interest	2,972,508 80
Not presented for payment	10,630,153 64
Debt bearing no interest	414,100,034 51
Total debt	$2,648,207,079 95
Amount in Treasury, Coin	$106,623,374 75
Currency	21,754,082 36
Total	$128,377,457 11

Debt less cash in Treasury $2,519,829,622 89; a decrease of $7,485,751.

The warrants issued by the Treasury Department during February, 1868, to meet the requirements of the Government, in round numbers, is viz: Miscellaneous and Foreign intercourse $3,000,000; interest on public debt, $4,050,000; war, $9,360,000; navy, $2,040,000; interest, pensions, and Indians $4,000,000. The warrants issued for the redemption of the public debt are not included in the above.

The receipts of customs, from February 24th to 29th, inclusive were $3,361,340.

The charge that Republicans make the matter of impeachment a party question is effectually disproved by the course of the party in the New-York Assembly. Mr. Dorn, a Republican, one of the Canal Commissioners, has been charged with malfeasance in office by a Democratic Assemblyman from Kings County. After full deliberation the articles of impeachment have been agreed upon, and when the main question came to a vote on Thursday there was but one negative. The Republicans, by common consent, invite the most searching investigation. At Washington the case is different. As a matter of party discipline the entire Democratic force goes squarely against a trial, and then every man of them cries out that the Republicans are making it a party question. It would be news to the country if we could show any important questions in any legislative body that the Democracy did not debate and adjudge from a purely partisan standpoint.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"Copperhead."—It is with regret we notice the introduction of the word "Copperhead" into Webster's Dictionary, a work which should seek to elevate the tone of the language instead of reducing it. The insertion of this meaningless phrase only exhibited the partisan bigotry of the author, and should operate against its general use.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

In view of the above protest we suggest that the first plank in the Democratic platform to be formed at the approaching National Convention—be made to read as follows:

Resolved that we denounce Webster's Dictionary as unfitted for common use among Democrats, and recommend the adoption in lieu of it in Democratic localities and families, Walker's Unaltered Edition of the year 1778.—*Wash. Reporter.*

Something must be wrong with the Democratic, greenback-repudiation-PENDLETON-ian machinery, or the State Convention at Harrisburg on Wednesday, after all the howling we have heard, surely would not have ground out such a grist of dilution as the following:

Resolved, That the national debt should be paid as rapidly as is consistent with the terms of the laws on which the several loans are based.

Could there be anything more tame than this? As the next thing to nothing at all, we may safely assume that it is about the last we shall hear of Mr. PENDLETON's doctrine of an unlimited issue of greenbacks to pay off our obligations.—*Pitts. Com.*

The Democrats of Philadelphia have placed at the head of their delegation to the National Convention Alderman William McMullen. This is a very worthy selection. Mr. McMullen has been distinguished in public life. He was the referee in the celebrated prize-fight between Collyer and Barney Aaron, at Acquia Creek, and we have a recollection that he promised, on that occasion, to mash the head of anybody who should put his name in the papers. At the risk of having our head mashed, we venture to chronicle his new appointment.

The charter election was held in Oswego, New York, on Wednesday, and resulted in the election of a Republican Mayor, and three out of four alderman, by a majority of 218, a Republican gain of 148 over last spring, and 63 over last fall.

Utica was carried by the Democrats by about 300 majority, a Republican gain of 200.

That's the way the tide turns for next fall.—*Har. Tel.*

BARNUM has just received a new antelope and two fine camels with a pair of long-haired Shetland ponies no larger than medium sized Newfoundland dogs, but he has no place to exhibit them in. His employees are to have a benefit next Wednesday at the Academy of Music, New York.

John T. [illegible] for President.—The Chicago [illegible] remarks that in that city Mr. Pendleton is regarded by the Democracy [illegible] been practically [illegible] by the knowing ones, and then proceeds as follows: "There is a strong probability that the candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency will be Mr. John T. Hoffman, [illegible] Mayor of New York. The [illegible] Democracy have never had any intention of nominating Pendleton, [illegible] man will be [illegible] New England, and [illegible] of Pennsylvania. The South will [illegible] is commanded by the New [illegible] mob will be for Hoffman [illegible] the Cincinnati mob would [illegible] Pendleton. Hoffman will of course be the [illegible] candidate" in every [illegible] is hardly a "pool" in [illegible] be railroad bonds, [illegible] stocks, express stocks [illegible] Confederate bonds, in which [illegible] has not been directly or personally interested.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Where money is scarce and work is scarce save the pennies [illegible] with Shallenberger Bros.

SEE F. A. Fortune's new advertisement in another column.

[illegible] in any quantity [illegible] at Wm. J. Dunn's lime kilns at Vanport, two miles below Beaver, Pa. It is a first class article, and will be sold low.

A full supply of Landreth's Garden Seeds just received direct from the growers, and for sale at R. L. Kenah's Drug Store. [3t.

Ladies in want of Spring Style Bonnet Frames, should call at Bence's Millinery & Trimming Establishment, Beaver, he has all the latest styles. Call and see them.

New Spring Goods opened at F. A. Fortune's, in the Diamond, Rochester.

If you want fine, fancy and cheap Buttons call on J. H. Bence, Beaver.

New styles hoops skirts at Bence's, Beaver. Call and see them.

See one of the Prize Cups awarded to A. Speer for his celebrated Port Grape Wine.—It is the best grape wine ever produced in this country, the standard wine for communion purposes, and the most beneficial for females and weakly persons. [1y.

SEE F. A. Fortune's new advertisement in another column.

Nail Heads, at Bence's, Beaver.

Ladies should call on J. H. Bence, Beaver for new Spring Goods, new Trimmings, an excelent lot of new Buttons, Scarfs, Gloves, Embroideries, Laces, &c. Good bargains and good selections may be had by calling early.

Window Glass all sizes, lowest rates at R. L. Kenah's, Drug Store. [3t.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. McCallum Brothers, Pittsburgh, which will be found in our issue of this week. This firm have on hand one of the finest stocks of goods in their line ever offered in Pittsburgh, and if any of our readers are in need of any thing in their line, we advise them to call at No. 51 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

New and beautiful shades of Kid Gloves, at Bence's Beaver. Call and get a pair, they are good, the best ever brought to this county.

New Spring Goods opened at F. A. Fortune's, in the Diamond, Rochester.

DON'T BUY AN ORGAN

Until you have heard that wonderful musical triumph, the Burdett Organ. The performance of even a child upon that perfect instrument is more touching and musically entrancing than the flourishes of practical players upon most other organs. The effects of the *vox humana* (human voice) and celestial stops—a late invention, and found in perfection only in the Burdett organ—are touching and sympathetic in the extreme, and comparable only to the heart-searching and tremulous tones drawn from the violins by an Ole Bull or a Vieux Temps. The Messrs. Kleber & Bro., 123 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., have the sole agency, and will be glad no doubt, to show these organ gems to all who may desire it.

SEE F. A. Fortune's new advertisement in another column.

NEW Spring Goods opened at F. A. Fortune's, in the Diamond, Rochester.

Fahnestock Haslett & Schwartz's Pure White Lead for sale at manufacturers prices by R. L. Kenah, New Brighton, Pa. [3t.

Cheapest French Whalebone Corsets, at Bence's, Beaver. All warranted.

WALL PAPER, &c.—The readers attention is directed to the new advertisement of Mr. B. Mulheim, in Bridgewater, Pa. He has a magnificent stock of wall paper, and offers it at prices cheaper than it can be bought for at any place this side of New York. Call and see him, and you will be convinced that he is the man to deal with, as his store is the place to buy anything in the line of wall paper, window shades, carpets, oil cloths, rugs, stationery, fancy goods, &c., &c.

Ladies should call at Bence's Millinery & Trimming Establishment, Beaver, for beautifully stamped Aprons, Skirts, Yolks, Sleeves, &c., &c. Every lady should call and see them.

BEAVER MARKETS.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

BEAVER, Mar. 11, 1868.

Flour per bbl	$12,75	Eggs per doz	25
Dried Apples per bus	3,20	Butter per lb	45
Dried Peaches per bu	4,75	Ham per lb	20
Wheat per bus	3,00	Shoulders	12½
Corn per bus	90	Sides per lb	15
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]	14
Flax Seed per bus	[illegible]	Lard per lb	15
Beans per bus	3,00	Candles per lb	20
Potatoes	90	Molasses per gal	1,00
Onions	3,00	Lard Oil	70
Corn Meal	1,10	Coal Oil	25

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY EVENING, March 9, 1868.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Prices range from 50@6 00 ℔ bbl, as to quality and amount of purchase. The only sales reported is [illegible].

BUTTER—Choice roll continues scarce. We note sales of 20 tubs extra at 50c [illegible].

EGGS—Receipts [illegible]. We note sales of 11 bbls, choice, at [illegible] several large lots at 25@27c per dozen.

BEANS—Prime Navy command $4 50@[illegible] ℔ bush.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—We [illegible] sugar cured hams at 17¼c; shoulders 12c; rib sides 14c; clear sides 15¼c; lard 16c ℔ lb, and dried beef 18c ℔ lb.

MESS PORK—We quote at [illegible] 50 ℔ bbl.

CHEESE—Goshen is quoted 18c; Western Reserve at 15c; Ohio Factory at 15c; Limburger at 17@18c ℔ lb.

HAY—The receipts continue light. Loose timothy hay from country wagons [illegible] 00 ℔ ton.

ONIONS—Scarce and selling at $4 00@4 25 ℔ bush.

POTATOES—The market is [illegible] unchanged. We quote choice Peachblows at [illegible] ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—The mills are [illegible] with red winter wheat at $2 [illegible] and [illegible] wheat at $2 50@2 55 ℔ bush. There has been a moderate demand for oats, and as the light receipts the markets has been [illegible] of the week, but at the close [illegible] at 68@69c from first hands, and 68@70c in store. Corn meets with but little attention; sales of 3 cars shelled from elevator, at $1 12 bushel, and several small lots of ear on the wharf and depot at 90@[illegible] bushel reported.—Rye from store has been [illegible] bush, and from first hands, at [illegible]. The receipts of barley are very light [illegible] 3 10 ℔ bushel.

FLOUR—We [illegible] at $12 [illegible] and medium at $[illegible].

RYE FLOUR—We quote [illegible] 00 ℔ bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We quote at $4 25 ℔ cwt.

CORN MEAL—Sales were made at $3 10 ℔ cwt.

G. W. POSEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer

IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

and TEAS,

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUITS,

Pickles, &c.

All kinds of Country Produce received on commission and prompt returns made.

NO. 49 FEDERAL STREET,

OLD STAND,

Allegheny City, Penn'a.

nov13:6m.

T. E. BATEMAN & SON

Druggists.

THE ABOVE NAMED FIRM HAVE RECENTLY opened a Drug Store, on Main street, BEAVER FALLS, PA., where there may constantly be found, a good assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, LIQUORS, PERFUMERY, TOILET SOAPS, BRUSHES of all kinds, FANCY ARTICLES, GLASS, PUTTY, LAMPS, OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, DYE STUFFS, TOBACCOES, CIGARS, STATIONERY, &C.,

And all other articles belonging to the Drug business.

Physicians' Prescriptions

Will be carefully compounded at all hours, and all business in their line attended to promptly.
Beaver Falls, Pa., Nov. 16, '67.—nov27:6m.

TINWARE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware.

I PROPOSE KEEPING CONSTANTLY ON HAND all kinds of TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE, which I will sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICES!

Tin Roofing, Spouting & Job Work

Done to order in the best possible manner, and at the shortest notice.

Using none but the best of material, and having none but the best of workmen,

WE WARRANT ALL WORK

SHOP ON THE LOWER END OF

Third Street,

BEAVER, PA.

Give us a Call, and Examine our Stock.

Japanned ware kept constantly on hand.

O. R. ANSHUTZ.

Lamps, Glassware and Carbon Oil.

J. P. SMITH & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

IN

Lamps,
Chandeliers,
Glassware,
Carbon,
Lubricating
and Lard Oils.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH AT RETAIL or to the trade all styles of goods in our line, which for quality and price defy competition. Our No. 1 Carbon Oil, we warrant to be pure and at least 115 degrees fire test. We have also on hands, the new patent SUN and SOLAR burners and chimneys.

J. P. SMITH & CO.,
Liberty St., head of Fifth,

H. WILLRICH .... J. H. HARTFORD.

WILLRICH & HARTFORD

Have now Opened the Finest Selection of

FALL AND WINTER

BOOTS & SHOES,

Which they are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS

AND

LOW PRICES!

Call and examine our Stock

NO. 100 MARKET STREET,

Corner of 5th, Pittsburgh, Pa.

nov27'67:1y.

SIMON [illegible] & CO.,

(At the old stand, [illegible])

DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF

GROCERIES,

SUCH AS

COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, [illegible], RICE, PEPPERS, SPICES, SOAPS, CANDLES, [illegible], RAISINS, ENGLISH CURRANTS, FIGS,

FLOUR, FEED, FISH, GRAIN, &c., &c.

They are constantly receiving a fresh assortment of these articles, and the public may rely upon getting them them as good as the market affords.
All goods delivered if required.
[illegible]

Shallenberger Bros.

SUCCESSORS TO

STILES & SHALLENBERGER,

Bridgewater, Penn'a,

DEALERS IN

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, GRAIN,

AND

Country Produce

OF VARIOUS KINDS,

R. A. WILSON.

R. A. Wilson,

(Late WILSON, & STEWART,)

DEALER IN

Boots Shoes

&

Rubbers,

OLD STAND,

DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

R. A. WILSON.

COFFEE. 10 Bags extra fine Rio Coffee, the best we have ever sold. Try it.
SHALLENBERGER BROS.

HARDWARE,
TABLE CUTLERY,
QUEENSWARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

A full and complete stock received, and at reduced prices.
SHALLENBERGER BROS.

N. O. MOLASSES,
N. O. SUGAR,
Strictly choice, at
SHALLENBERGER BROS.

FLOUR AND FEED Of superior quality brought direct from the finest wheat district in Ohio, for sale low, by
SHALLENBERGER BROS.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Vegetable & Flower Seeds.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen.

NO. 112 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Pittsburgh, [illegible]

ARE PREPARED TO FILL ORDERS FOR Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Roses, Evergreens, &c., Vegetable and Flower Seed of best quality, Onion Setts, Early Goodrich, Harrison and [illegible], Garden Implements and Greenhouse Plants. We will send by mail, when desired, all orders for seeds to the amount of one dollar or upwards except Corn, Beans and Peas. Catalogues sent on application and all orders promptly attended to.
jan29:3m.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PARTNERSHIP [illegible] between Thomas McC[illegible] in the business of merchandising is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]
Beaver, [illegible]

LICENSE NOTICE.

LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSE AT March Sessions, 1868.

HOTELS.

Joseph Anderson	Darlington borough.
John Graham	[illegible]
Daniel Sourbeck	New Brighton
David Magaw	New Brighton
[illegible]	Darlington
[illegible]	[illegible]
W. F. Alcorn	Bridgewater borough.
John M. Shroads	Phillipsburg boro.
Henry Ankeny	Rochester
John S. Shepler	Bridgewater

EATING HOUSES.

William W. Johnston	Rochester [illegible]
John B. Clark	Beaver
Jacob Marks	Darlington
[illegible]	[illegible]
Elizabeth Ripper	St. Clair borough.
James Anderson	Patterson twp.
J. W. Hamm	[illegible]
John Crede	[illegible]
Herman [illegible]	[illegible]

TO VEND LIQUORS IN QUANTITIES NOT [illegible] QUART, WITH OTHER GOODS AND MERCHANDISE.

C. F. Kearcher	Phillipsburg boro.
J. C. Hays & S. R. McCabe	Rochester
Mary Alexander	[illegible]

JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.
feb26:3t.

Notice in the Orphans' Court.

THE FOLLOWING APPRAISEMENTS UNDER the act of Assembly of the 14th of April, 1851, of property allowed to be retained by a widow or children of a decedent to the value of $300, have been filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Beaver County, and approved nisi.

Personal property to amount of $300 retained by widow of [illegible], Administrator.

Personal property and proceeds of sale of real estate to amount of $300, retained by widow of John Wack, dec'd., John Baker, Administrator.

Proceeds of sale of real estate to amount of $300, retained by widow of Casper Kim, dec'd., Michael Camp, Jr., Administrator.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of Thos Walton, dec'd., [illegible] Administrator.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of William H. Brady, dec'd., [illegible] Administratrix.

Personal property to amount of $300 retained by widow of William Ralston, dec'd., [illegible] Ralston, Administrator.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of John M. Crawford, dec'd., J. M. Veon, Administrator.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of Allen B. Ross, dec'd., James Wilson, Administrator.

Notice is hereby given to creditors, heirs, legatees, distributees and all others interested, to appear at the next term of said Court, and not later than the 3d day, being the 18th of March next, to show cause if any they have, against the final confirmation of the above appraisements.

JOHN A. FRAZIER,
Clerk.

feb26'67:3t.

FALLSTON FOUNDRY!

ENGINE & REPAIR SHOP,

In Fallston Beaver County, Pa.

HAVING refitted and enlarged my stock of machinery and tools, and having secured the services of the best of mechanics, I am prepared to warrant all work done to give entire satisfaction. I have on hand different patterns and styles of Engines, Fire Clay Rolls, and am prepared to make or repair all descriptions of machinery, on reasonable terms.

PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS.

I have all the best plow patterns that suit this market among which is the "Great Western," which has been THE plow of the county for the last fifteen years. There are five sizes of this plow, all of which I manufacture and keep for sale; also "Patent Lever"—right and left—"Mountain King,"—right and left—"Side Hill," and nearly all the different kinds in use.

COOKING, FRANKLIN AND HEATING STOVE

Having made several important improvements on the "Climax," by which coal or wood can be supplied without lifting lids, and having two places for pipe, either or both of which can be used at the same time, with a ventilation to the oven, thus having the advantages of a Cooking Stove, [illegible] Stove combined. This Stove has been in constant use for twenty years, and many of them after being used for this period of time, are now in good order. There is but a small portion of this stove that ever burns out and this is easily and cheaply replaced. To make them still more lasting, we are now putting in tile or fire brick lining. Our other patterns are the Enterprise, Keystone and Premium. Parlor Stoves, large and small heating Stoves, Franklin Stoves, Jenny Lind's, &c. Grate and Grate Fronts, Fenders, Iron Railing of various styles, Wagon Boxes, Two Irons, Tea Kettles, Corn Shellers, Force and Cistern Pumps, Sad Irons, Metal Sinks for kitchen, Sheet Iron and Tinware, always on hand and made to order. In fact, I manufacture and keep for sale, almost everything wanted in the machinery or hardware line.

In addition to our other Stoves, we are now making two new patters, No. 7 and 8, of the Great Republic, which are taking captive, the best cooks and housewives in the country.

Second hand stoves always for sale cheap. Two good new engines, suitable for saw mill or shop purposes now on hand, and will be sold reasonable.

mar13'67—1y. JOHN THORNILEY.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE FOLLOWING Administration and Guardian accounts, which have been passed and filed in the Register's office of Beaver County, Pa., will take notice that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, on Wednesday the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868, for confirmation and allowance.

The accounts of Chas. Raney, Lucy E. Raney, and D. C. Eaton, Executors of the estate of M'Dowell Baney, deceased, who was the Guardian of the minor children of Jas. Miller, deceased.

The account of Thos. Adams, Executor of the will of Andrew Adams, dec'd.

Account of N. Gayer, Guardian of Ruth Garver and Eleanor Shanor, minor children of [illegible] Shanor, deceased.

Account of P. Bentel, Guardian of Wilhelmina Wagner, minor daughter of Simon Wagner, dec'd.

Account of J. H. Cooper, Trustee, appointed for to make sale of the real estate of Chas. Campbell, dec'd.

Account of J. McClelland, Guardian of [illegible] Beatty, minor son of John Beatty, deceased.

Final account of David Hill and Frederick Duerr, Administrators of the estate of Margaret Hill, dec'd.

Final account of Joseph C. Wilson, Administrator of the estate of Agnes Powel, deceased.

Final real estate account of [illegible] of J. H. Veon, who was Administrator of Smith Risher dec'd.

Account of Simon Collins, Guardian of the minor children of Alfred C. Hill, deceased.

Final account of Robert Wallace, Administrator of the estate of Geo. Wallace, dec'd.

Final account of Wm. W. Beacom, Administrator of the estate of Minerva J. Beacom, dec'd.

Final account of Samuel Tennis, Administrator of the estate of James Tennis, deceased.

Final account of Harvey McCown, Administrator of the estate of Benjamin Cook, dec'd.

Account of Benjamin Buckley, Administrator of the estate of Margaret Buckley, deceased.

Final account of Robert Graham, executor of the last will of Francis Fair, deceased.

Final account of Melissa Veon, Executrix of J. H. Veon, dec'd., who was Administrator of the estate of John Crawford, deceased.

Account of Alex. B. Thomson, Administrator of the estate of William Ogney, deceased.

Final account of A. S. Jolley, Administrator of the estate of A. B. Jolley, deceased.

Final account of S. Wilson and S. G. Caughey, Executors of the last will of James McClure, deceased.

Account of Christian Black, Guardian of the minor children of Henry Beyer, deceased.

Accounts (real and personal) of Nathan Eakin, surviving Executor of the last will of [illegible], deceased.

Account of David Ferguson, Guardian of Columbus May, minor son of Ellen E. May, deceased.

First account of W. P. Townsend, Executor of the last will of Eliza Van Buskirk, deceased.

Final account of W. P. Townsend, Administrator of the estate of John M. Townsend, deceased.

Final account of W. P. Townsend, Guardian of Margaret Gilliland, child of M. Gilliland, deceased.

First account of W. P. Townsend, Guardian of William Gilliland, minor child of Matthew Gilliland dec'd.

Final account of R. [illegible], Administrator of the estate of Solomon Hirsberg, dec'd., who was Administrator of the estate of Hermann Ganz, deceased.

Account of Wm. Henry, Executor of the last will of R. P. Roberts, dec'd., who was Executor of the last will of James G. Bliss, dec'd.

Final account of Scudder H. Darragh and Chas. B. Hurst, Administrators and Amelia P. Blake, Administratrix of the estate of John Blake, deceased.

Final account of [illegible], Administrator of the estate of [illegible], dec'd.

Final account of Elizabeth Calvin, Executrix of the last will of John Calvin, dec'd., who was Guardian of Wm. J. and Peter [illegible] Calvin, minor children of Wm. Calvin, dec'd.

Final account of Elizabeth Calvin, Executrix of the last will of John Calvin, dec'd.

Final account of Mary McCauley and Samuel Tait-sol, Administrators of the estate of Robert McCauly, deceased.

Final account of Dr. H. Lawrence, Administrator of the estate of James McKinley, deceased.

Account of Andrew Watterson, Executor of the last will of Peter Small, deceased.

Account of John Weaver, Guardian of Stephen Small, minor child of Martin Small, deceased.

feb26:4t. [illegible] Register.

BLANKS! BLANKS!

BLANK DEEDS, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, Summons, Subpoenas, [illegible], &c., &c., can always be had at the *Argus* office, as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere. Give us a call.

F[illegible] TREES, [illegible] STRAWBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES, [illegible]

Monthly and Viring Roses, [illegible] P. F. W. & C. R. R. stop at our Nurseries, at Edgeworth Station. Orders carefully packed and shipped or delivered in Pittsburgh free.

[illegible] & CO.

No [illegible] employed by our establishment.
feb26'67:1y.

BRIDGEWATER

MARBLE WORKS.

DAVID WOODRUFF, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Italian and American Marble.

Monuments, Head Stones, &c., made to order. Please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. Shop opposite Dr. Smith's Drug Store, Bridge street, Bridgewater.
y25'66:1y DAVID WOODRUF.

WOULD YOU HAVE GOOD BUTTER ALL THE YEAR ROUND?

Then get the best Churn in use, viz:

Westcott's Adjustable Dash Churn

THIS CHURN IS NOW REGARDED BY ALL THE Agriculturalists and Dairymen of the country, who have had the opportunity to examine it, as the best Churn yet offered to the public, embracing as it does the principal of the old Dash Churn, adding thereto many improvements. Price from $10 to $16, according to size. An Agent wanted in every township in the county. Send for a circular and for Churn, and if not satisfactory, the money will be refunded. Address

THOS. H. BINGHAM & CO.,
366 Penn street,
(Opposite Freight Depot P. F. W. & C. RR.)
dec4'67:3m. Pittsburgh, Pa.

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

JEWELERS,

WILL RE-OPEN THEIR NEW STORE, AT THE old Stand, No. 42 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 14th December, 1867, with an entire new and an unusually large and elegant stock of

Fine Gold and Silver Wathes,

FINE JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS.

Superb Solid and Plated Ware,

SUPERIOR TABLE CUTLERY.

FINE AMERICAN and FRENCH CLOCKS,

MUSICAL BOXES, SPECTACLES.

Watch Maker's Tools and Machinery, &c.

Wholesale Agency for the CELEBRATED AMERICAN WATCHES.

Jsep1'67.3m.

Premium Trunk Factory

JOSEPH LIEBLER.

MANUFACTRER OF AND DEALER IN

TRUNKS, VALISES

AND

Traveling Bags,

NO. 104 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

nov13'67:3m,

THE CHEAPEST GROCERY

AND

TEA HOUSE

IN THE CITY!

J. KOHEN & BROTHERS,

RED FRONT

GROCERY and TEA HOUSE,

NO. 69 FEDERAL STREET,

Below P. F. W. & C. R. R. Depot,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

COUNTRY DEALERS AND OTHERS INTERESTed in the purchase of

TEAS SUGARS AND COFFEES,

Will study their own interest by calling on us before purchasing elsewhere, as our motto is quick sales and small profits.
J. KOHEN & BROTHERS.
dec11'67:3m,

EVERYBODY LOOK AT THIS!

Reasons why you should Buy your

BOOTS & SHOES

AT THE

RED FRONT SHOE STORE,

NO. 63 63 63 63 63

FIFTH STREET.

1st. They sell as good Goods as there is made.
2d. They warrant every Pair they sell.
3d. They guarantee their Goods to do good service.
4th. They repair any thing they sell.
5th. They rivit all their work, making it most durable.
6th. Their work is the most elegant and genteel in the City.
7th. Their work is the most durable and perfect in the City.
8th. You can buy lower than at any other place.
9th. They are the best Goods and yet the lowest prices.
10th. Goods [illegible] elsewhere.
11th. The largest assortment [illegible] the City.
12th. No [illegible].
Remember [illegible] Goods for the least money, are to be had at

NO. 63. 63. 63.

FIFTH ST. PITTSBURGH, PA.

nov27'67:1y.

[illegible] the Philadelphia Branch Clothing Store, New Brighton, Pa., have just received from the East, a large and well selected stock of

CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps and Underclothing, which they intend to sell 20 per cent. less than any Store in the county. Come and see before purchasing elsewhere, and let your motto be [illegible].

JOSEPH SHELLENBURG,
Broadway and Falls street,
nov27'67:6mos. New Brighton, Pa.

Wholesale and Retail

HATS, CAPS & LADIES FURS.

Wm. Flemming,

No. 139 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS WILL FIND IT TO their interest to call and examine our Stock before making their purchases, as our facilities for doing a wholesale trade are not excelled by any house in the United States. [nov27'67:1y.

NEW NOTION HOUSE!

J. G. KAMPHAUS,

206 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

Wholesale & Retail

DEALER IN

BASKETS, HOBBY HORSES, CHILDRENS CARriages, Wagons, Penknives, Pocket Books, Looking Glasses, Playing Cards, Brushes, Fancy Goods of every description. [dec4'67:3m.

MOORE'S DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER,

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,

Medicines,

CHEMICALS,

PURE

LIQUORS, WINES

And Brandies,

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES,

PATENT MEDICINES

[illegible]

a great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheeseman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of
LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY.
Ever offered outside of the city at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.
july1'67 J. MOORE.

HERMAN HIRSH. MARK HIRSH. SIMON HIRSH.

HIRSH & BROTHERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CLOTHING,

AND

Gentlemen's urnishing Goods,

NO. 29 ST. CLAIR STREET

(Opposite Iron City College.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Clothing made to order on short notice.

nov27'67:1y.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE!

Cor. Railroad Crossing and New York St.

Rochester, Pa.

By COE & DARRAGH

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

Family Groceries and Provision, Fish, Flour, Cheese, [illegible]

N. B. All kinds Country Produce taken at the market price.

COE & DARRAGH.

Rochester, Oct. 1st, 1867—oct9'67:1y.

New Fall Goods!

NEW STYLES!

Just Received at Reduced Prices,

S. J. Cross & Co's.,

OLD STAND,

ROCHESTER, PA.,

WE NOW HAVE FRESH FROM THE EAST, AT VERY LOWEST FIGURES.

Prints in Great Variety,

Delaines in Fancy & Solid Colors,

COBUBGS,
ALPACCAS,
MERINOS,
GINGHAMS,
FLANNELS,
TICKING,
CANTON FLANNEL,
SHIRTING CHECK,
JEANS,
TWEEDS,
CASINETS,
CASSIMERES,
LADIES CLOAKING,
WATER PROOF CLOTH,
BLACK and BROWN,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
NOTIONS,
BLEACHED and BROWN MUSLIN,
WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,

A large and entirely *New Stock* of

Ready-Made Clothing,

SHIRTS,	PEA JACKETS,
DRAWERS,	SACK COATS,
VESTS,	DRESS COATS,
PANTS,	OVER COATS.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, of all kinds.

Our usual Stock of

Hardware.

Has been largely increased by recent purchase in the East, at Panic Prices.

To this department consisting of Mechanics Tools and all kinds of Building and Housekeeping, Hardware, Cutlery and Nails, we would especially call the attention of constructors and builders.

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL,

PAINTS IN ALL COLORS,

GROUND, DRY AND IN OIL.

TURPENTINE, BENZINE and DRYER.

These goods have materially declined in price. And in this, as in the Hardware Department. We are determined not to be outdone by any house in the county.

OUR STOCK OF

Groceries.

FLOUR, FEED AND PROVISION,

is as usual, full and complete.

We deliver all heavy goods free of charge. Take all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

at highest Market value.

We thank our customers for past patronage and solicit a continuance.

S. J. CROSS & CO.

NEW YORK STREET,

NEAR RAILROAD CROSSING,

Rochester, Pa.

jan1'68:1y

THE LATEST AND BEST.

[illegible]

Singer's Improved Family Sewing Machine!

SINGER'S NEW [illegible] FAMILY SEWING Machine with all the [illegible] improvements, is now complete.

The Best and the Cheapest

And the [illegible] Machine that will do all kinds of FAMILY SEWING. It makes the famous LOCK STITCH, the only stitch which is universally approved, or is at all adapted to first class work. It will sew on all kinds of material [illegible], and it is as accurate in its operation as any practical Sewing Machine. It is simple in construction, does not get out of order, and a child can learn to use it. It has an improved

Hemmer, [illegible], Braider, Corder and Binder.

It has the [illegible] that can be used to advantage in Tucking. It also has a simple EMBROIDERY ATTACHMENT, and is the only Machine making the Lock Stitch that will embroider practically.

The Celebrated Singer Manufacturing Machines

For Tailors, Boot and Shoe Makers, Harness and Carriage Manufacturers, will be supplied on the shortest notice.

All Machines Warranted For Three Years.

All persons, whether intending to purchase a Sewing Machine or not, are respectfully solicited to call and examine these Model Sewing Machines, and see them in operation, at the Millinery Store of Mrs. A. E. KOOKEN, on Brighton St., one door above the Diamond, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., where will keep a supply on hand for sale.

J. A. KOOKEN, Agent,
jan8'67. Singer Manufacturing Company.

ROCHESTER FOUNDRY,

ANDERSON, PATTERSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE CASTINGS' Railway Track and Car Castings, Agricultural Implements, Engines and all other Castings made at a first class Foundry. Also, Stoves, Grate Fronts, Grate Bars, Liners Sash Weights, Hollow-Ware, Kettles, Iron Fence, and all other Castings called for, on short notice and of the very best metal.

Also, J. J. Anderson's justly celebrated New Cook Stove for Coal and Wood, which took the

First Premium

At the State Fair recently held at Pittsbugh. This Stove combines many new and important principles, which place it far in advance of all others now in use. Some of the merits claimed for it by the Inventor, are Heavy Metal, Well Proportioned, Beauty of Style and Finish, Ease of Draft, Easily Kept Clean, Requires but little Fuel, and the

BEST BAKER EXTANT.

All orders thankfully received and promptly filled.

We Call Attention to the Following Statements:

While living in the East I used several of the most Celebrated Cooking Stoves made in that part of the country, and on my arrival here, I was recommended to purchase the Crystal Palace Stove, (also invented by Mr. Anderson) as being the best. I did so, and used it with good satisfaction. When I saw Mr. Anderson's new Stove, I was attracted by its neat appearance, and on examining its Oven and interior arrangements, found it possessed many advantages over all I had seen. I purchased, and have one now in use. We consider it superior to any we have ever used. It is all the inventor claims, and we think, all that could be desired in a Cooking Stove.
CAPT. GILBERT PENDLETON.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 21st.

Having one of Mr. Anderson's new Stoves in use, I can fully endorse Capt. Pedleton's statement.
JOHN H. WHISLER.

Having one of Anderson's new Stoves in use, I can fully endorse the above recommendation.
J. WOODRUFF.

Having one of Mr. Anderson's new Stoves in use, we are fully satisfied with its good qualities in all respects.
JOSEPH IRVIN AND WIFE.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 25th.

Having kept house for a long time, and used a great number of Cook Stoves of different patterns and styles, I consider J. J. Anderson's new Stove, in point of economy in fuel, ready cooking and baking for its size, superior to any we have used, and cheerfully recommend it, believing it will render entire satisfaction.
CHAS. LUKINS.

We have one of Mr. J. J. Anderson's new Stoves, manufactured at the Rochester Foundry, and having given it a fair trial, we find it comes fully up to all that has been claimed for it. It heats very rapidly, takes but little fuel, and is a most excellent baker. Mr. Anderson may congratulate himself on having achieved quite a triumph in the line of Cooking Stoves.
Very respectfully,
Beaver, Nov. 23d, 1867. J. S. BRACKEN.

A. S. Harvey,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

A

Hardware.

HAVING ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL selected Stock of

Teas,	
Coffee,	Cheese,
Sugar,	Soaps,
Molasses,	Bacon,
Syrups,	Fish.

Hardware.

NAILS AND WINDOW GLASS.

STONEWARE.

Pine Churns,	Peck Measures,
Oak Churns	½ Bush. Measures,
Willow Baskets,	Split Baskets.

Pure Cider Vinegar.

ALSO

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR

By the Barrel or by the Sack constantly on hand.
[illegible]
A. S. HARVEY,
oct9'67:1y. Bridgewater, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas letters testamentary in the estate of [illegible], late of Darlington tp., dec'd, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent will make known the same without delay.

[illegible] Ex'rs.
JOHN C. [illegible]
feb26'68:6t. Darlington tp.

C. L. WENDT, M. D.,

HOMEOPATHIST,

NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE ON LOCUST ST. between Railroad and Bridge sts. [illegible]

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL THOSE WHO suffer from disease of Liver and Stomach, such as Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Waterbrash, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, &c.

DR. BOLLINGER'S HEADACHE AND ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Are the most perfect remedy ever brought before the public, for all disease of the Liver and Stomach.

They act as a CATHARTIC without weakening the Stomach or Bowels, but on the contrary give tone to those organs, driving away all Melancholy Feelings, infusing new Life and Vigor into the System.

For sale by all Druggists and Country Merchants, throughout the Country.

J. HENDERSON & BRO'S., 366 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa., Wholesale Agents.
oct9'67:1y.

R. W. & W. J. SNODGRASS,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS

CORNER OF

Federal and Lacock Streets, Allegheny,

(First corner below Depot.)

DEALERS IN

LEADS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, TOILET ARTICLES, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

DAWSON & RICHARDSON

Beaver Falls, Pa.

HAVING JUST OPENED LRGE STOCK OF GROCERIES.

NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
NAILS,
DRUGS, &C.

Window Glass all sizes and double strength. Special attention paid to filling orders for large size window glass, &c.

Also,
LINSEED OIL,
CRUDE BURNING OIL,
BENZINE,
COALE'S PATENT DRYER,

Paints of all Colors, Ground, Dry and in Oil.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock of Paints before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, Choice Brands of Flour in Barrel and in Sacks. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Remember the place, first door above the Cutlery, opposite side of street.
jy10'67:tf.

UNION

AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

ROCHESTER, PENNA.,

A. B. SMITH & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

MANUFACTURE MOWERS, REAPERS, Railway or Endless Chain, and Lever Power of various sizes, Threshers and Seperators, Farm Mills, Cider Mills, Cane Mills and Sorghum Evaperators, Corn Shellers, Dog Powers for Churning, and all other Agricultural Machinery.

REPAIRING AND JOBBING

Of all kinds done on short notice. Machines of any kind built for parties.

Having had an experience of fifteen years in Patents and Patent Business, we are prepared to make Models, Applications, &c., for parties desiring to take out Patents.

Having fitted up our Factory with

NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINERY,

Selected from the best Eastern makes, in person, and employing none but the best Mechanics, we are prepared to do work in the best style and manner.

Having secured the services of A FIRST CLASS PATTERN MAKER, we are also prepared to make any kind or style of Patterns.

Particular attention paid to Repairing Mowing and Reaping Machines, and machinery in general.

We solicit, and hope by attention and care to merit, the patronage of parties wishing work done. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Address A. B. SMITH & CO.
my29'67:1y Rochester, Pa.

SPEER'S

Port Grape Wine,

Used by Hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes.

ALSO

EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSON'S USE.

GOOD WINE MAKES GOOD BLOOD.

VINEYARDS, NEW JERSEY.

Speer's Port Grape Wine,

FOUR YEARS OLD.

This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country. Its invaluable.

TONIC AND STRENGTHENING PROPERTIES

are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is in every respect,

A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Invalids use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Females use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Weakly persons find a benefit by its use.
Speer's Wines in Hospitals are preferred to other Wines.
Sold by Druggists and Grocers.
A Speer's Vineyard New Jersey. Office, No. 243 Broadway, New York. [oct16'67:1y.

BLANKS! BLANKS!

[illegible]

O [illegible] C

IT IS THE BEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED TO Agents. One or two days time will secure a good Sewing Machine, French Silk, Dress or some other article of equal value, FREE OF COST. Agents wanted everywhere, male and female, for the best One Dollar [illegible] Sale in the country. Send for Circular. S. C. THOMPSON & CO.,
dec25'67:3m. 30 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

Artist Colors, in Cakes and Tubes.

Decalcomania Pictures

FOR TRANSFERRING ON BUGGIES, ETC.

Wax in Sheets and Colors,

FOR FLOWER AND FRUIT MAKING.

SEND FOR A PRICE LIST,

TO

J. G. Backofen & Son,

No. 93, Smithfield St.,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

FALL & WINTER

GOODS!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS, of the

LATEST STYLES,

FOR FALL & WINTER WEAR.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH.

JOHN CROFT.......................JOSEPH PHILLIPS.

CROFT & PHILLIPS,

Real Estate and Insurance Brokers,

139 FOURTH STREET.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WE HAVE A PRINTED REAL ESTATE REGISter containing a full description of location, price and terms of all the properties entrusted to our care for sale. These consist of Farms, Grist Mills, Houses, Lots, Stores, Coal Land, Coal Works, Coal Interest, Western Lands, Hotels, Tanneries, City and Suburban Property. This Register we print three times a year, on first of May, September and January.

Parties wishing to buy or sell Real Estate, no matter where the location, should not fail to consult our Register, a copy of which can be had by sending us your address. January number now ready.
jan15'67:1y.

R. D. MERRICK .... F. A. MERRICK,
C. H. MERRICK .... J. N. BUCKLEY.

KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS

Car Factory Buildings,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA

MERRICK & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

COOKING STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
GRATE FRONTS and
FENDERS, &c., &c.

Ruby Cooking Stove Nos. 7, 8 & 9.

THIS STOVE TOOK THE FIRST PREMIUM AT the State Fair as a Coal Cooking Stove, and also at the late County Fair. We use no scrap iron in their manufacture, but make them exclusively of No. 1 Pig Metal, and warrant them in every respect.

The Ruby has the largest oven in the market and consumes but little fuel in baking, owing to to our improved Grate.

GRATE FRONTS AND FENDERS.

We are largely engaged in the manufacture of Grate Fronts and Fenders, which we enamel in an oven common, second quality and fine finish. This enamel retains its lustre for a long time, will not burn off, and makes a much superior finish to that of Coal Tar.

SUMMER PIECES.

We are also making Sheet Iron Summer Pieces (for which we have applied for a patent) pressed up in a Hydraulic press. They are much lighter than cast iron, and much cheaper.

HEATING STOVES.

We claim the heaviest heating Stove in the market for the size, and use the best Stock in their construction.

Our patterns are not yet complete, but it is our intention to keep a general assortment in our line.

We also took the Premium at the County Fair for Castings generally, and we have entered in to the business with the determination to use the best of Pig Metal and make good work.

We respectfully request a share of the public patronage, and would be pleased to see those wanting anything in our line at our works.

Prices Low to suit the times.

MERRICK & CO.

nov20'67:1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Robert Laughlin late of Greene township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, will make known the same without delay.

WILLIAM LAUGHLIN, Administrator,
feb. 19'68:6t. Greene township.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE OF SUNDRY WRITS OF LEVARI Facias Fieri Facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Beaver, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Sheriff's Office, in the borough of Beaver, in the county aforesaid, on

Saturday, March 14th, 1868,

at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

All right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following piece or parcel of land situate in Darlington and Big Beaver townships, Beaver county, Pa., commencing on the bank of Little Beaver Creek, thence north 82 deg. east 20 25-100 per., thence north 80½ deg. east 16 63-100 perches, thence north 40 deg. east 21 8-100 per., thence 7½ deg. east, 30 perches along Little Beaver Creek, thence south 28 deg. west 118 20-100 perches, thence south 47¾ deg. east 86 7-100 perches to the place of beginning, containing 31 acres and 28 perches, on which there is erected a log house.

ALSO, The undivided moiety or half part of all that certain lot of ground, situate in the town of Darlington, Beaver county, Pa., being all of lot No. 55 and the half of lot No. 227, beginning on the corner of Potter's alley and market street, thence along said alley, east 132 feet to Haggerty's alley, thence along said alley north 140 feet to Third street, thence along said street west 80 feet to the public square, thence along said square 75 feet a south direction to said half lot, thence west along said square 55 feet to Market street, thence south along Market street 70 feet to the place of beginning, on which there is erected a frame dwelling house and frame store room or shop.

ALSO, The undivided moiety or half part of that certain tract of land situate in Darlington township, Beaver county, Pa., beginning at a post, thence north 31 deg. west by the lands of the heirs of D. Gilliland 5 8-10 perches to a post, thence south 57 deg. west 8 perches by land of the same to a post, thence by land of said Gilliland south 15 3-9 deg. west 28 perches and 50-10 to post, thence by meeting house lot south 45½ deg. east 23 3-10 perches to a post, thence by the same north 81½ deg. east 18 7-10 perches to a White Oak, thence south 34 deg. west 4 2-10 perches to a post, thence by land of Jos. T. Boyd north 88 deg. east 11 perches to a post, the place of beginning, containing 1 acres and 98 perches.

ALSO, One other piece of land, beginning at a post and White Oak, thence by lot of *the Presbyterian* Congregation of Mount Pleasant, north 78¼ deg. west 20 1-20 perches to a post in the road, thence by said meeting house land north 15¾ deg. east 13 88-100 perches to a post on the side of the road, thence by land formerly of B. W. Dustan south 42¾ deg. east 23 3-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 133 perches.

ALSO, The undivided moiety or half part of another tract of land situate in Darlington township, Beaver county, Pa., commencing at the bridge across Little Beaver Creek near Caughey's Mill, thence north 27½ deg. east 30 perches, thence north 84 deg. east 30 per., thence south 70½ deg. east 6 perches, thence north 85 deg. east 25 perches, thence north 59 deg. east 22 3-10 perches, thence north 33 deg. east 10 5-10 perches, thence north 53 deg. east 20 perches, thence north 89¼ deg. east 25 5-10 perches, thence north 10½ deg. east 13 perches, thence north 56 deg. east 27 6-10 perches to a dead White Oak, thence north 50 deg. west 170 per. to a White Oak, thence south 14 deg. west 135 [illegible] per., thence south 19¼ deg. west 33 perches, thence south 73¼ deg. west 26 5-10 perches, thence south 7 deg. west 41 7-10 perches, thence south 81½ deg. west 16 perches thence south 29 deg. east 95 5-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 120 acres and 45 perches. The entire farm under fence, about 85 acres cleared and on which there is erected a log dwelling house, frame stable and sheep house. A large orchard on the premises.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of R. A. Cochran, at the suit of James M. Imbrie.

NO. 2. ALSO.

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendants, of, in and to the following lot of ground being No. 308, situate in the borough of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the north by lot No. 306, on the east by Front street on the south by lot No. 300, and on the west by Broadway, on which there is erected a two-story frame dwelling house and out-buildings. Fruit trees on the lot.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Scippy and Rebecca his wife, at the suit of Kennedy & Park.

NO. 3 ALSO.

At the same time and and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following piece or parcel of land situate in Ohio township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the north and east by land of D. C. Thomson, on the south by land of Jesse Smith, and on the west by land of George Dawson's heirs, containing eight acres more or less, with a good frame dwelling house erected thereon, on which there are two producing Oil Wells, two Steam Engines, Boilers, Smoke Stacks, Derricks, Frame Shanties Oil Tanks, and Tubing in the wells. There is also a good Coal Bank open on the premises.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of the Revenue Oil Company, at the suit of William F. Lang.

NO. 4 ALSO.

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, and to the following described lot or piece of ground lying and being situate in Fallston, Beaver county, Pa., bounded as follows: On the north by public road, on the east by Big Beaver Creek, on the south by lot owned by Margaret Mehaffy and heirs of Sarah Childs, and west by Second street, being No. 1 in the plan of lots laid out by Joseph Anderson, on which there is erected a frame dwelling house two-stories high, with cellar underneath. Lot enclosed and planted with fruit trees.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Brittain and Mariah his wife, at the suit of B. B. and E. C. Fralich.

NO. 5. ALSO.

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to a certain frame dwelling house (known as the Beaver House) of three stories, having a front of forty feet and depth of eighteen feet, situate on a lot or piece of land in the township of Ohio, County of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, being the western end of lot No. 11 in the plan of lots laid out by the Grand Turk Oil Co., bounded north by the land of the Cresent Oil Co., east by part of said lot No. 11, south by lot No 9, and west by lot No 10, being one hundred feet in length along lot No. 10 and extending back therefrom eastwardly thirty feet.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Clark and U. B. Smith, at the suit of George Keline.

NO. 7. ALSO.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following piece or parcel of ground situate in Ohio township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the north and east by George Dawson's heirs, and on the south and west by public road, on which there is erected a large two story frame dwelling house, with cellar underneath, frame stable and frame store house two stories high. Well of good water at the door. Said lot of ground contains one acre more or less, is enclosed and planted with fruit trees, shrubbery, &c.

ALSO, Another piece or parcel of land situate in Ohio township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the south by Little Beaver Creek, on the west by A. McMaster, and on the north and east by George Dawson's heirs, containing 30 acres more or less, on which there are six producing Oil Wells, 6 derricks and shanties, and two steam engines, boilers and smoke stacks.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Littell, at the suit of John Maffit's Admr.

NO. 8. ALSO.

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following lot of ground situate in Fallston; Beaver county, Pa., bounded north by public road, east by Big Beaver Creek, south by lot of Margaret Mehaffy and heirs of Sarah Childs, west by second street, being No. 1 in the plan of lots laid out by Joseph Anderson, on which there is erected a two story frame house.

ALSO, The undivided third part of the following described piece of land situate in New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., beginning at the water of the Beaver Creek, thence by Axe Factory lot north 43 deg. east to include the mill race, thence by east bank of said race north 43 deg. west 50 feet, thence north 47 deg. east to the berm bank of the Canal, thence by said bank and parallel therewith 104 8-100 feet, thence south 47 deg. west to the water of Big Beaver Creek aforesaid, and from thence to the place of beginning, including all the ground within said boundaries except thirty feet in width on the east of the mill race for a public road. Also, the undivided third of five shares of water from said mill race, each share being equal to the one hundredth part of all the water furnished by said race, on which there is erected a large three story frame building 30 by 50 feet, with basement. Said building used for manufacturing purposes in which there is the following machinery, one upright drill; one iron lath and one iron planer.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Brittain, at the suit of Fatelly Alden, also at the suit of Burnett & Beckel.

No. 9 ALSO.

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following farm or tract of land situate in Chippewa township, Beaver County, Pa., bounded on the north by land of William McCaffery and David Cochran's heirs, on the east by land of Isaac Cox, and other land of defendant, on the south by land of S. McConaughey and James Cunningham, and west by lands of James Welsh, sr., Wm. Davidson, sr., and Wm. McCoffrey, containing about two hundred acres, about 150 acres cleared, the entire farm under fence, on which there is erected a two story frame dwelling house, a log and frame dwelling house and large frame barn. There is an apple orchard of about 75 bearing trees, and a young orchard numbering about 200 trees, of choice fruit. The farm is well watered and underlaid with good coal, one bank open.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of J. W. Welsh at the suit of Henry Wagner, also at the suit of Duncan and Wagner.

NO. 10. ALSO.

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to a certain dwelling house, (with one room furnished for a store room) of two stories high, having a front of sixteen feet on Madison Street and a depth of thirty-four feet, situate upon a certain lot or piece of land in the borough of Rochester, Beaver Co., Pa., being lot No. 2 in W. D. Johnston's plan of lots No's. 621 and 622, in the plan of said borough, bounded on the north by Madison Street, on the east by lot of W. D. Johnston, on the south by Shield's Street, and on the west by lot of W. S. Johnston.

There is on the above lot a large frame building about 20 by 40 feet used as a carpenter shop.

Seized and taken as the property of Jesse Kooken, at the suit of Miller & Dobson.

JOHN S. LITTELL, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Beaver, Feb. 26 1868

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of [illegible] Hoyt, late of Industry township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SLENTZ, [illegible]
[illegible]

C. A. Decarme,

MANUFACTURER OF, AND DEALER IN all kinds of Cigars, Tobacco, Snuffs, &c. &c. Prices moderate. Motto: Quick sales and small profits. [illegible] corner [illegible]
Beaver, Pa